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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Canada's Mammoth Wheat Pile Proves Real Mountain of Gold; Government's Worries Ebbing

World's Carry-Over, Cut by Poor Crops, Provides Solution

White Elephant In Liquidation

Immense Surplus Built Up by Wheat Pools and Pegged Prices

Present developments in the world's wheat markets have brought the spotlight to bear on Canada's major crop. From a trip through the prairie provinces a Monitor writer draws his conclusions and paints the background for the first of three articles on the dramatic story of wheat.

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Canadian wheat men not so long ago were shaking their heads as they eyed a 300,000,000-bushel pile of cereal gold carried over from former crops. Today they figuratively stand about that huge pile rubbing their hands as they watch shovels and chutes flashing the yellow hoard into holds of ships and bins of freight cars, while the surplus shrinks and cash tills merrily ring.

But, despite the look of relief, there remains a quality of bewilderment in the gaze of those who follow the moving story of grain. Is this welcome shrinkage of an alarming carry-over at profitable prices, they ask, the result of good fortune or good management? Is it evidence of government efficiency, of the value of co-operation, of the acumen of the wheat board, of pegging practices—or is it merely the expression of a fortuitous set of circumstances untouched by any of the factors which were designed to control the Canadian wheat situation and make easier the lot of both grower and dealer?

Splendid Theme

Most Canadian observers are quick to admit that circumstances were certainly favorable this year to Canadian interests. They differ considerably, however, as to the value of the different agencies in influencing the result. And that is why wheat is never a dry-as-dust topic in the prairie provinces. The theme is painted on a canvas of vast yellow fields of waving grain, billowing away into interminable distance under high skies that stretch to far-off horizons. It is vitalized by plot and counter-plot of men, machines and markets.

Succinctly stated, Canada found herself this autumn, as a new Liberal Government took over the reins, with a vast amount of surplus wheat on hand, a price pegged higher than world markets seemed inclined to jump, and with a government board, left over from the Bennett regime, committed to making good the difference on wheat sold below the pegged price.

How Surplus Piled Up

Obviously the wheat had accumulated because producers had utilized wheat pools for co-operative marketing and the wheat board had provided price protection with the result that prices for Canadian wheat were pegged at a point where importers abroad were turning to cheaper wheat from competitive sources, thus allowing the surplus in Canadian elevators to grow apace.

Had 1935 been a normal wheat producing year in other countries and had these countries persisted in flooding the world markets with wheat at competitive open market prices, Canada's position today would have been most grave. Had the United States and Argentina entered an open market with a normal yield, while Canadian No. 1 Northern remained pegged at 87½ cents, Canada probably would have found herself once more holding the expensive umbrella while her competitors gathered the acorns.

Under the policy pursued by the Central Selling Agency, Canada's carry-over had mounted in four years to 224,000,000 bushels. Came the Bennett Wheat Board. It was charged with the duty of disposing of all the wheat it might acquire from time to time, while striving to promote the sale and use of Canadian wheat on world markets. Its most far-reaching act was to peg wheat at 87½ cents.

Huge Total of Wheat

The carry-over continued to mount. In the middle of December, Canadian wheat holdings reached a total of 267,465,682 bushels, with more wheat flowing in from the farms at the rate of 5,000,000 bushels a week. The carry-over seemed destined to mount well above the 300,000,000-bushel figure.

Already, at the close of the wheat crop, July 31, the Dominion was involved in wheat holdings for approximately $200,000,000. With a shrinking market and an increasing wheat-producing acreage of nearly

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Rittase

Northwest Epic

The Farmer Thrills to the Whir of the Harvester Cutting the Ripe Grain in His Fields

Uruguay Leads Latin States In Drive on Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A chorus of satisfaction, tinged with a deep note of relief, arose in the South American press when it was learned that the Government of President Terra in Uruguay had broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet mission which had been established in Montevideo since 1929.

At the same time, regret was expressed that it should have taken so long and so many protests from neighboring governments to convince the Uruguayan Government of the seditious activities directed by and through an accredited foreign mission.

The question was put in many quarters: If Mexico, recognized as the one country in the Americas whose government was of an extreme leftist type, found it was impossible to maintain normal relations with the Soviet, why should it have taken so long for Uruguay to see the dangerous complications involved?

There is one outstanding, proven fact resulting from the government

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Morgan Never Neutral During War, He Admits

Vanderlip Also Tells Nye Committee He Favored Allies Throughout

Both Defend Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Three days after the outbreak of the World War, J. P. Morgan & Co. negotiated with the allies to supply them with funds.

This, and the declaration by Mr. Morgan and Frank A. Vanderlip, former head of the National City Bank, that they had "never been neutral" in the war, were the highlights of the reopening of the Nye Committee's investigation today, which is being held simultaneously with discussion of new neutrality legislation.

The Nye Committee made evident by questions put to Mr. Morgan that it is building up a case for an automatic embargo on loans and credits in the event of war.

Under dramatic circumstances, and with the panoply of a full-dress senatorial investigation, Messieurs J. P. Morgan, George Whitney, Thomas P. Lamont, and Mr. Vanderlip, backed by a brilliant array of lawyers, headed by John W. Davis, were interrogated today.

Against this financial group, which served as the financial representatives of the allies in the United States in the World War, was the Nye committee.

Summer Search for Data

All summer long the committee has delved into the wartime records of the State Department, and far-reaching revelations may be the outcome.

The British Government is understood to have asked the State Department for protection in the publication of hitherto secret and confidential documents and the State Department is understood to be anything but sympathetic to the committee's probing.

As a stake in the drama that began today is the reputation, in the first place, of the House of Morgan, and the question whether its wartime activities, in their outcome served a patriotic purpose, or actually tipped the beam as between peace and war.

Sets Pace for Future

In the second place, there is the question of future American policy toward future military crises. The Nye-Clark-Maverick "peace at any price" neutrality resolution is now pending in Congress, and its sponsors hope that on the basis of the hearings Congress will be persuaded to adopt it in toto, including a number of amendments to the Administration bill, which, in general, coincides with the purpose of the congressmen.

Mr. Morgan's belief in the course which his firm followed in the war was reaffirmed in a personal statement given under dramatic circumstances.

The Morgan Position

"We agreed," he said, "that we should do all that was lawfully in our power to help the Allies win the war as soon as possible. That

(Continued on Page 18, Column 5)

Still No Snow Removal Kit As Inquiry Opens

Fin Com Seeks Facts Concerning the Award of City Contracts

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley endorse new bonus payment measure—C. D. Parker surrender on secret indictment voted last March—Minimum wage boards in four industries named—Long-distance weather forecaster predict four cold winters ahead—Polymet case jury empaneled.

***Snow*—Fin Com Probes Removal Charges**

Boston's Finance Commission today opened public hearings on the snow removal situation. The aspect interesting most Bostonians, namely, when is the city going to get the new equipment needed to keep streets open in case a heavy snow fall comes, was dodged by the commission.

In a seven-page preliminary explanation of the hearing, Chairman E. Mark Sullivan said they wanted to discover reasons why Mayor Mansfield made an effort to "obstruct and withhold" information concerning "amazing tales of graft" in connection with last year's snow removal contracts. Mr. Sullivan also charged that "politicians and even members of the Mayor's family participated in the snow removal contracts."

From this statement it was gathered that the commission intended to attack Mayor Mansfield rather than encourage reorganization of the snow-fighting forces and equipment before present clear weather turns into the 20 inches of snow, normal during January. The commission, a majority of whose members were appointed by Governor Curley, has issued some 20 reports adverse to the Mansfield Administration within the last 12 months.

***Bonus*—Curley Indorses Veterans' Bill**

"Of course I will endorse that plan," said Governor Curley today when representatives of several veterans' groups appeared at his office to ask his support of the United Veterans bonus bill now pending in Congress which provides for the immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Stating that he was glad "to see you all together," the Governor welcomed John H. Walsh, state commander of the American Legion, Frederick T. Openshaw, state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and E. J. Walsh, state commander of the Disabled American Veterans. Governor Curley and the veterans have been working hand in glove during the course of his administration.

***Parker*—Broker Gives Himself Up to the Police**

A secret chapter in the failure of C. D. Parker & Co.—once a leading Boston stock brokerage firm—was revealed today as Chauncey D. Parker walked into Boston's Stuart Street police headquarters and surrendered. It was learned for the first time that he was secretly indicted by Suffolk County grand jury last March on charges of conspiracy and larceny, growing out of the alleged converting to his own use some $18,500 in bonds entrusted to his care by Mrs. Annie Gilberte of Lincolnville Beach, Maine.

The arrest had not been made earlier because Mr. Parker was in an automobile accident and experienced injuries which prevented his arrest. From the police station he was taken to Pemberton Square Court House and there he pleaded guilty to the larceny charge and not guilty to the conspiracy count. Date for disposition of the case was set for Jan. 21. It was announced that full restitution of the money involved would be made. He was released on $2500 bond.

The C. D. Parker & Co. license was revoked by the State Department of Public Utilities last April 18, three weeks after the suicide of Bowen Tufts, executive head of the concern. Total losses to some 10,000 investors were estimated at amounts ranging from $21,000,000 to $75,000,000.

The specific charge against Mr Parker is that Mrs. Gilberte gave him $18,500 worth of bonds to keep in a C. D. Parker & Co. safety deposit box. He is alleged to have pledged the bonds with a bank to secure a personal note. When interest defaulted, the bank sold the bonds. When Mrs. Gilberte wanted them, Parker could not produce them.

Bursting of the Parker bubble was considered one of the most serious since the Ponzi fiasco and the Page & Shaw Candy disclosures of five years ago. The firm dealt chiefly in the stocks of the Seaboard Utilities Company and the Railroad Shares Corporation.

***Wages*—Four Minimum Boards Are Announced**

Four of the minimum wage boards authorized by a statute passed by the 1934 Legislature were formed today, it was announced today by James T. Moriarty. The 1934 law provided for

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Seeking New Ways to Aid the Farmers

Wide World

H. A. Wallace J. H. Bankhead William I. Myers Marvin Jones Lee Pressman Chester Davis

Officials of the Department of Agriculture and Congressional Leaders Are Shown Leaving the White House With Secretary Wallace After Conferring With President Roosevelt. Senator Bankhead Is Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee; Mr. Myers Is Governor of the Farm Credit Bureau; Representative Jones Is a Member of the House Agriculture Committee; Mr. Pressman Is General Counsel for the Resettlement Administration, and Mr. Davis Is Administrator of the Defunct AAA

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Jan. 7

Arms Inquiry—Morgan Defends Helping Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—J. P. Morgan candidly informed the Senate Munitions Inquiry that he and his partners had favored the cause of the Allies "right from the beginning," thus confirming previous indications to that effect.

Mr. Morgan nevertheless contended that the shock and insult from killing of Americans by the German submarine campaign forced the United States into the war, rather than the vast loans which his firm and others made to the Allies.

"Neutrality of thought is impossible," said Thomas Lamont, a Morgan partner. He cited a proclamation of President Wilson in 1914 saying that Americans had the right to a "free and full expression of sympathies, public and private."

Mr. Morgan had said: "We agreed that we should do all that was lawfully in our power to help the Allies win the war as soon as possible. That thought was the fundamental underlying everything that we did. . . ."

Inquiry reopens; text of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s statement: Pages 1 and 15.

AAA—Emergency Farm Congress Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The churning aftermath of the AAA decision is thus inventoried:

1. Secretary Wallace announced a great emergency conference of farm leaders here for Friday and Saturday, to mobilize farm opinion as far as possible into one politically potent unit.
2. On a scheduled broadcast program, Mr. Wallace said he hoped the immediate effect on farm prices will not be serious. He quoted his statement in 1934 that he would not mind seeing acreage control repealed if there is something better to take its place. But unless tariffs are greatly reduced to build foreign markets, he said, or loans to finance exports are made, dropping the acreage program would soon put the farmer right back where he was in the 1932 debacle.
3. All field offices of the AAA were ordered to cease all activities.
4. The American Federation of Labor called for an amendment to the Constitution.
5. President Roosevelt sat tight and conferred. The Jackson Day speech loomed as a possible rebuttal.
6. Herbert Hoover, Governor Landon, Senators Borah and Vandenberg reserved definitive comment.
7. Col. Frank Knox exulted over the decision, and challenged the President to abandon his farm program or plump for constitutional amendment.
8. Other Republicans glowed privately and publicly made guarded statements, not yet ready to commit themselves on the farm problem.
9. The Chicago staple commodities market was bearish, grimly discounting the possibility of enlarged surpluses. Cotton dropped $2 a bale in New York and New Orleans. Hog prices spurted up as the processing tax burden was released; Secretary Wallace claimed this was the natural result of a successful program. Early and confused price reactions either up or down do not necessarily indicate trends.
10. Observers said a collapse of farm prices in the next months may even heighten the Roosevelt prestige for the lction; whereas a harmless after-effect would deal a staggering blow to new-deal prestige.

Planning—Seeks New Basis After Fall of AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The conviction grew today that not merely the AAA, but economic planning on a national scale, was felled by the Supreme Court ax—for the present at least. The court majority, in its last two decisions on NRA and AAA, turned its back on the "flexible" interpretation of the country's basic law, which had been the hope of most liberals. The existing Constitution, in the liberal view, was to be broadly construed as a basis for coping with modern economic problems without the necessity for new amendments.

Six members of the court, however, declared for rigidity of interpretation. At first analysis, their decision would seem to rule out not only the farm program but any nationwide system for controlling enterprise. Right wing groups believe this to be for the best. Middle-ground students, however, are convinced that both economic needs and political demands will increasingly require federal intervention. If this be the case, they fear grave and unpredictable conflict between historical constitutionalism and the forces of economic reform.

Naval—Way Open to Minor Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Britain, France, Italy and the United States appeared to have approached a common denominator at the Naval Conference, involving yearly mutual announcements of their naval programs. This constructive proposal, small enough, to be sure, in view of the earlier effort to limit navies, still lacks Japanese approval.

Italo-Ethiopian—British Confirm Bombing

London (AP)—Sir Sidney Barton, the British Minister to Addis Ababa, cabled a report to the Foreign Office confirming the Italian bombing of an Ethiopian Red Cross ambulance unit manned by Egyptian and British physicians near Daggah Bur, but made no mention of casualties. He said the unit was bombed and attacked by machine guns last Saturday.

Authorities were awaiting a more complete report before deciding whether to take the matter up with Rome.

Piraeus, Greece—Four British destroyers—Escort, Electra, Express and Exmouth—arrived in the harbor of this seaport of Athens. Unconfirmed rumors circulated that Greece has been approached to provide harbor facilities for British ships in case a conflict should result from application of League of Nations war penalties against Italy.

Three other British destroyers—the Escapade, Esk and Eclipse—arrived off Poros Island in the Gulf of Aegina.

Austria—Tighter Dictatorship Predicted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna—A tightening of the Austrian dictatorship in the form of Cabinet shifts was hinted at in a speech of Propaganda Minister Adam. He was said to imply that a greater concentration of power was needed

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Voiding of AAA Brings New Era to New England

Ask a New Englander today about business and he will reply that things are looking up. "It's because the processing tax is ended," he will explain without further questioning, for—rightly or wrongly—most shrewd Yankees and their scions had wholeheartedly accepted the cotton manufacturers' contention that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration floor and processing tax on cotton was one of the three principal factors contributing to continued depression in the textile industry.

They classed it along with the menace of Japanese competition and lower wages for labor in the South as prime obstacles requiring dissolution before the historic and once tremendously profitable business might be wholly restored.

Hailed in New England

That is why news of the Supreme Court's six-to-three decision holding the AAA, including the processing tax, unconstitutional was hailed enthusiastically in New England and its industrial capital, Boston. But if the processing levy was—as cotton makers claimed—the straw threatening to break the camel's back, the industry still carries a heavy burden, even minus the straw, today.

Although it was probably, to New England, most opprobrious of all New Deal legislation, the processing tax itself was very simple.

Theory of Tax

When a cotton mill broke open a bale of cotton on its receiving room floor it paid a tax of five cents a pound on the raw cotton. The theory was that this tax would act to prevent mill owners from buying huge stocks of raw cotton and making up goods without regard to immediate sales possibilities. Besides raising revenue for the Federal Government's vast farm program, it would—the Department of Agriculture said—limit overproduction.

This aspect made labor happy, for labor has long held that overproduction caused goods to pile up in warehouses and gave employers a club to wield over the heads of their workers because whenever a wage increase or correction in working conditions was requested the manufacturers could simply shut down the plant, fill orders from surplus stocks and wait until workers capitulated What the strike, then, was to labor

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Kentucky Governor Dismisses 8500 In Move for Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The unprecedented dismissal of more than 8500 jobholders by Kentucky's new Democratic governor, A. B. "Happy" Chandler, since he assumed office Dec. 10, means more than the mere political discarding of allies of former Gov. Ruby Laffoon, also a Democrat, who strove earnestly to defeat his successor, according to supporters of the new chief executive.

Governor Chandler's chief aim, he has announced, is reorganization of the entire State government, to which end he has appointed a reorganization commission of leading citizens. Next to efficiency in government, the Governor seeks economy. It is because the State's floating debt has increased to $21,468,637—a deficit in the form of warrants which bear 5 per cent interest—that the Governor has reduced the working forces of many State departments to mere skeletons, he says. Economy is imperative, he explained.

Economy was made the more imperative because of the Governor's announcement that he would ask the General Assembly to repeal the 3 per cent sales tax—a tax which actually begins at 1 cent on the dime's purchase—which has proved such a hardship to the farmers and workers.

The Governor told Louisville's business men that new taxes might be necessary in order to co-operate with President Roosevelt's social security plans, and he asked their co-operation in working out the fairest scheme of taxation.

New Deal Seeks AAA Substitute

Politics Seen as Wallace Calls Conference of Farm Leaders

Sectional Rift Appears Likely

Effect on Election Hinges on Trend in Farm Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Mobilization of farm opinion to map strategy following the Supreme Court's scrapping of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was begun today by the Administration.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced that he has called a great conference with farm leaders in Washington on Friday and Saturday of this week, and that about 70 persons have already been asked.

Among those invited, Mr. Wallace said, were Louis J. Taber, head of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; Fred Sexauer, New York City; W. P. Davis, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Beck, Washburn, Maine, and Roy A. Porter, Elba, N. Y.

Political Move?

The purpose of the conference is plainly not alone to map a substitute AAA—or consider whether one is necessary—but to weld together the mighty army of farmers which in 1932 were heavily responsible for the election of President Roosevelt and in 1933, 1934, and 1935 secured everything they wanted from Congress. The mass appeal which a conjunction of farm opinion would bring to bear upon Congress and the country as a whole is expected to dominate the situation.

Thus President Roosevelt takes the first step to rebuild his tumbling political fortunes after the second stiff blow from the Supreme Court. This time, instead of talk of a constitutional amendment, a very concrete step in practical politics is taken. Upon the crystallized opinion of these representative farm leaders, the administration policy will be built.

Makeup of Conference

Whether the group will be genuinely representative, or whether it speaks simply for the "county agents" who were alleged to constitute the last big rally of farm opinion in Washington—which (stanchly indorsed AAA—remains to be seen. If all groups of opinion are represented, agreement may be difficult except on the thesis that "something must be done for the farmer." But the political effect of a concentrated appeal cannot be waived.

By strategists, therefore, the Administration's move was seen to be skillfully contrived to line up farm forces again behind the Administration, and to prevent Republican aspirants—who have already leaped into the field—from garnering thee sheaves of farm discontent. In a broader sense, the move is justified as an appeal to self-government among farmers, as the logical method to adopt in drafting a farm program, and as recognition by the President of his responsibilty toward wide areas of the nation.

First Tangible Move

The conference plan is the first tangible move out of the political, legislative, and fiscal darkness into which Washington was thrust by the second apparently crushing blow the Supreme Court has dealt the New Deal.

Out of the darkness comes a great deal of noise. President Roosevelt himself maintained the aplomb of a diplomat, but Congress was a hurly-burly of jubilation and dismay, the vast AAA machine whirred fruitlessly out of gear, farm groups gave vent mostly to resentment and anxiety for new forms of agricultural relief, reformers—foreseeing the doom of many other alphabetical devices—renewed their demands either for a constitutional amendment or for strong-arm methods circumventing the Supreme Court.

The first preoccupation of most observers here is political: what are the effects of the decision on Mr. Roosevelt's chances of re-election? The answer splits. On the one hand, should farm prices be fairly well maintained during the coming crop year—in a word, should the after effects of the AAA decision be as immediately harmless as the results

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

After the AAA?

EFFECTS of the Supreme Court decision, ruling the AAA unconstitutional, are discussed by H. B. E. in "The World's Business" on the financial page today.

Full text of the decision and the minority court opinion is published by the Monitor because the action vitally affects, not only farmers and the New Deal, but every aspect of business and government in the United States.

Although legal in terminology, the decision and minority opinion merit close study by every civic-minded citizen.

The decision and minority opinion: Pages 4 and 5.

Nye Bill Restricts President In His Neutrality Authority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Refusal of the American people to indorse maintenance of the status quo fixed by the Versailles Treaty is given as a major reason for a neutrality policy which does not allow the President power to co-operate with anti-aggressor powers at Geneva.

This is the explanation of the Nye - Clark - Maverick alternative neutrality bill which, while it stiffens the Administration measure in several respects, is in fundamental accord with its main provisions. It is thought likely that an agreed policy on this gravest aspect of American foreign relations will be confirmed by Congress in short order.

Strengthens Original Bill

The bill strengthens the mandatory provisions of the Administration's draft by applying an arms embargo automatically upon the outbreak of any war, and not merely during its progress; it fixes a definite quota for key war materials based on a five-year pre-war average, but permits the President and Congress together to ban such shipments altogether; commercial credits are definitely restricted; American vessels are expressly forbidden to travel through zones of belligerent operations; goods must mandatorily be shipped to belligerents solely at the risk of a foreign government or national.

There seems strong likelihood that many of these, together with some other minor changes, will be drafted upon the Administration bill from the Nye-Clark-Maverick text.

More interesting than the precise terms are the explanations given by the bill's sponsors of its purposes.

Based on World War Study

"The various methods of an involvement in the World War have been considered in the study and drafting of this bill," they say, "and it is believed that every one of them that can reasonably be covered has been provided for in it.

"It is plainly and simply a law to keep this country out of war before the chain of circumstances and interests is allowed to grow strong enough to pull us into it. . . . The bill does not, therefore, give the President the new power of choosing sides in a foreign war by general authorization for him to do as he wishes either in the name of the Pact of Paris or in the name of anything else.

Abrogates No Rights

"The right of Congress to declare war or to refuse to declare war and, equally important, to create or refuse to create those circumstances which precede our participation in a war are not abrogated in this bill. It runs against all belligerents and against all war.

"It should be noted that if the Executive is given power to choose sides in a foreign war in regard to our trade, the neutrality of the nation is gone. It simply no longer exists. This nation, by refusing the freedom of its trade to one belligerent but not to another, is no longer neutral in spirit or fact. It desires one side rather than the other to win. The protecting hand of this Government will sooner or later automatically go out to guard shipments of munitions and war supplies.

Would Be Autocratic Power

"The proposal to put a provision into the bill which would give the Chief Executive the power to choose sides without any further action by Congress is to sign a blank power of attorney to the President giving him the right to contract for our participation in any wars in which he sees fit to involve us.

"It is unprecedented abnegation of powers vested in Congress by the framers of the Constitution. Contemporary foreign events do not indicate that it is clearly advisable to put the power over the life and death of the citizens of a nation completely into the hands of one man, no matter who he may be in 1936 or 1956.

"There is a difference between the treaties to preserve the territorial status quo, such as the pact of Paris,

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1936

Radio Timetable	6
Boston and New England News	6 and 7
Sports Page	8
Progress in Education	10
The Home Forum	11
Thought and Power [With German Translation]	
Financial Pages	12 and 13
News of Art, Music and the Theater	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Budget Shows Almost Billion for Armament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — Once more, the budget figures reveal, the United States is to spend in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 for armament in one year—the fiscal year 1937.

Again the American war budget is well up with, if it does not exceed, the military budgets of the most heavily armed peace-time nations in the world.

The total for national defense estimated in President Roosevelt's budget schedules is $937,791,966. This compares with revised estimates of $744,839,588 in 1936; actual expenditure of $533,597,243.04 in 1935, and $479,694,307.99 in 1934. It is divided as follows: Army, $369,919,566; Navy, $567,872,400.

Some Leeway in Figures

There is some leeway in these figures because of still unexpended balances from public works allotments. From these recovery and relief disbursements, the Army was provided up to Oct. 31, 1935 with $113,947,858.50, while the Navy got $335,646,989.00. It was impossible to spend all this money within the fiscal years allotted and much of it will go over into 1937 and beyond—whether the need for "recovery and relief" continues or not. Unexpended balances are: Army, $6,072,910.96; Navy, $155,406,142.28.

Thus, the total estimated expenditure for national defense outruns President Roosevelt's budget by an appreciable sum. In 1937 it is for the Navy $609,097,400, and for the Army, $374,769,566, making a grand total of $983,866,966.

Defense Figures Jump

In 1936, the fiscal year ending June 30, next, the Navy expects to spend $536,541,100 and the Army $341,427,488, totaling $906,968,488. In 1935, the actual spending amounted to Navy, $436,447,860.03 and Army, $273,485,711.72, totaling $709,933,571.75. Thus national defense costs have been in an ascending spiral.

The last year in which Mr. Hoover was responsible for the budget, and controlled the Administration for eight months, the total expenditure was $479,694,307.99.

National defense spending has therefore more than doubled in the four years from Mr. Hoover's last year and President Roosevelt's last estimates.

More for Navy

In addition to all these figures, the War Department has a separate budget for "nonmilitary" activities, which in 1937 is to come to $224,288,000, only slightly larger than in the two preceding years.

An even larger figure for naval expenditure is revealed in the Navy Department's prose description of its work, contained in a special section of the budget. Here it is stated:

"However, when the amounts reappropriated and made available from unexpended balances and allotments from emergency appropriations, are taken into consideration, the totals contemplated for expenditure amount to $621,900,000 for 1937 and $803,500,000 in 1936."

No Comparable Total

No comparable total is given in the War Department's prose section, the largest figure available to check the army expenditures is that given above, of $374,769,566, exclusive of nonmilitary activities.

The Navy Department continues: "The increase provided for 1937 is principally for the construction of ships and aircraft, and for additional officers and men necessary to man the ships and aircraft that will be in commission during 1937."

"For the construction of naval vessels, $182,500,000 is estimated for appropriation in 1937, as compared with $126,905,000 appropriated in 1936, an increase of $55,585,000.

Do Not Represent Total

These figures, however, do not represent the total funds available. The 1936 Appropriation Act reappropriated and made available, $6,000,000 from unexpended balances of annual appropriations for prior years.

Large unexpended balances from regular appropriations and allotments from emergency funds are also to be carried forward for expenditure in 1936 and 1937, amounting to approximately $100,000,000 applicable to 1936, and $60,500,000 applicable to 1937.

The amount available for 1937 will provide for continuing work on 94 of the vessels now under construction and for beginning the construction of 18 new vessels to be laid down in July, 1936.

Millions for Guns

There is also included $11,500,000 to continue the work of providing guns and ammunition, as new construction toward completion of the 52 vessels laid down under emergency appropriations.

The navy's problem is therefore revealed to be one of spending the money that is provided, not of struggling to obtain enough to spend. In the current and the next year, the total of $160,500,000 is being carried over, because it simply could not be spent as fast as Congress provided it.

The difficulty of digging out the real expenditures for such purposes as national defense is well illustrated in this issue of the national budget.

How It Grows and Grows

On Page XXIII, "general budget summary, expenditures, estimated, fiscal year 1937" national defense is given as $937,791,966.

A little farther on, Page A73, "estimates of appropriations and expenditures, 1937" the army is given at $347,769,566 and the navy on page A61, at $609,097,400, totaling $983,866,966.

Still farther, page A96, the navy's "totals for expenditure, 1937," is given at $621,900,000. There is no equivalent sum given for the army, but if you add this amount to the other largest item presented for the army, yet get a grand-total-to-end-grand-totals for national defense of $996,669,566. It has jumped there from $937,791,966 on page XXIII. There is no reason to suspect that the departmental estimates are low, and so this sum—just on the edge of the billion — must be accepted as what they anticipate, barring increases for the year 1937.

Aberhart Requires 14 Months to Plan Social Credit Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The summoning of Maj. C. H. Douglas from England to Alberta to assist in formulating the first Social Credit legislation in the world will be the initial step in putting this economic theory into effect, according to a statement made by Premier William Aberhart in his regular weekly radio talk from the Prophetic Bible Institute in Calgary.

Premier Aberhart said that Major Douglas's part in the foundation-laying would require about six months' time and this would leave the Premier another eight months to fulfill his election promises of putting Social Credit into effect in 18 months when the dividend of $25 a month to each adult citizen would be paid.

In the course of his radio address the Premier took exception to those who were complaining of the delay in putting Social Credit into effect and said how it was first necessary to put the financial status of the Province on a more secure foundation. Referring to this matter Premier Aberhart is reported to have said; "You people must be patient and quit this confounded grumbling. You who are whining like undeveloped crying children. When a house is on fire the fire is put out first and the building considered afterward. . . . If there are enough of you impatient for your dividends, you can banish me in 6 months."

The Premier further pointed out that: "It was not fair that Albertans should start grumbling after only four months, especially when you remember that the last government was allowed to stay in office 14 years before you decided to do anything about it."

Extension Asked Of Firearms Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings, reviewing a year's drive against crime, asks for a revised firearms registration law. In his annual report, he requests that the law requiring registration of machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, sawed-off rifles and silencers, be extended to include revolvers and pistols.

"One of the pressing problems in connection with the enforcement of the criminal laws arises out of the traffic and in possession of firearms by members of criminal groups," he said.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Bureau of Investigation, reported that "G-men" investigations had resulted in "total savings and recoveries" of $38,481,686 compared with $4,626,518 as "the entire cost of operating the bureau."

Forty persons were said to have been convicted under the federal kidnap law during the year ended June 30, and 93 convictions obtained in extortion cases.

Hikers Must Face Traffic

Persons walking on highways in California are required by law to face oncoming traffic by walking on the left-hand side.

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Britain's Exports Rise £29,163,966 Over 1934 Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — British trade returns for November show that the upward movement in exports which began last year is being fully maintained despite substantial reduction in business with Italy consequent upon the League of Nations sanctions against that country which came into operation on Nov. 18.

In the 11 months ending Nov. 30, British exports totaled £391,037,481, being £29,163,966 more than in the corresponding period of 1934. Imports in the same months were £683,571,272, being £14,056,087 larger than a year previously. The improvement in exports is regarded as specially encouraging, since it is now spread over a wide range of articles, including woolen goods, leather, chemicals and paper, as well as metal, machinery, automobiles and electrical apparatus, which were the first to show growth in business.

At the same time there has been some weakness in building and cement company shares in the London Stock Exchange consequent upon a statement in the House of Commons on Dec. 13 by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that some decline in British building trade activity must shortly be expected.

Mr. Chamberlain based this opinion upon the fact that the 330,000 houses now being built annually in Britain are so much in excess of the number requisite for replacement and expansion purposes that it cannot now be long before the present boom in this class of enterprise subsides.

Railway Development

This is considered to be important, having regard to the generally held view that building trade improvement has been one of the chief factors in recent recovery in business as a whole in Britain.

The British Government hopes that a state scheme for which parliamentary sanction has just been obtained for spending £26,500,000 upon United Kingdom railway development, will absorb some of the labor thus released.

Large Home Market

Meanwhile Mr. Paul Einzig, a London economist, in his newly issued volume on "The Exchange Clearing System," argues that there is no reason to fear any renewal of the slump, despite the smallness of recovery that has been so far apparent in international trade as a whole.

"The experience of the last few years," Mr. Einzig says, "has proved that the absorbing capacity of the home market is larger than the orthodox school would have liked us to believe. The frequently mentioned "saturation point" which is held up as a bogey to frighten isolationists, has not yet been reached, and indeed, there is no reason whatsoever, why it should ever be reached provided that planning prevents development of overproduction in individual commodities."

Nova Scotia Boys Vote Against War In 'Tuxis' Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—The Maritime Tuxis and Old Boys' Parliament has ended its sessions at Wolfville by passing resolutions condemning war and inviting study of Christian Socialism.

The resolution on war by this Protestant Church boys' organization holds "that in the opinion of this house we should not take up arms under any circumstances."

The resolution as passed was an amendment to the main motion made by Allison London, Minister of World Brotherhood, and seconded by Dale Hughes, "In the opinion of this house we should be opposed definitely to all militaristic aggression." Ralph Young and Dalton Rideout moved the amendment which carried by a majority of one.

Condemnation of the capitalistic system as not working for the best interests of humanity was voted at the concluding session. The resolution recommended that Tuxis groups make a close study of the social order in the light of Christian Socialism.

Another resolution condemned slot machines, lotteries and other gambling devices and suggested that the criminal code section which approved of lotteries conducted by churches and charitable institutions should be repealed. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Tuxis boys by resolution also expressed the opinion that the move should continue to break down denominational barriers. This resolution was moved by Andrew Gow, Minister of Devotional Affairs, and seconded by Jack Godden. A resolution moved by Premier Victor Moriarty and Ray Morton appeals to the ministers in the Maritimes to support the Tuxis program and organize where possible groups in their respective churches.

WPA Approves Exhibits For Pennsylvania Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7 — Presidential approval has been given to a plan to put more than 900 Allegheny County residents to work within the next few weeks making replicas of museum exhibits, marionette theaters and handicraft pieces for use in schools. The project is part of a $7,725,000 educational program contemplated for Pennsylvania by the Works Progress Administration. The statewide scheme will employ approximately 9000 teachers and recreation directors.

Following President Roosevelt's indorsement of the plan for the Pittsburgh and Harrisburg sections, WPA officials are confident of early approval of similar programs throughout the State, including employment of 800 persons on a museum project in Philadelphia.

Uruguay Leads Latin States In Campaign to Put Down Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

and private investigations into the South American communistic menace during the past five years—that Communism is an imported product, and that it has made headway only so long as it has been stimulated and financed by alien organizations.

In other parts of the world, Soviet Russia seems to have attempted to work through local organizations and officials; in South America—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and every country which has experienced communistic revolts—it has been found that Russian citizens themselves, acknowledged Red leaders, have been in the forefront of the revolutionary movements. Russian names figure prominently among the prisoners held today on seditious charges in all Latin-American jails.

Warnings Long Ahead

The full story of the Brazilian revolt has yet to be told, but it is to be presumed that President Vargas submitted a very candid and convincing case to President Terra; though other South American Governors, notably those on the west coast, have had their full share of communistic troubles. They are surprised that action was not taken long ago, when they remitted their evidence, coupled with severe protests, to Montevideo.

Discipline Grows

There is a vast difference between the barrack mutiny and the communistic revolt in South America. The former, which incidentally is far less common than it was, seldom results in bloodshed. The latter, as witness the early postwar incidents in Buenos Aires, the nitrate pampa battle in Chile, and the comparatively recent revolts in Peru, produce long casualty lists.

Barrack revolutions have been common in the past because in young, partially-developed countries, the armed forces represent the only stiffening of discipline left when the political pot begins to boil over. But today every South American republic has passed its century-mark of independence, a definite national consciousness is in being and the pace of material development has been accelerated. In the leading countries, there is a high state of political discipline.

Shift of Headquarters

This explains why an elaborate organization had to be planned for the communistic attack on South America. In the first place, activities were directed from Mexico City; later, when Uruguay was induced to accept a diplomatic mission, headquarters were transferred to Montevideo.

With the coming of the depression, many states, their economic organization disrupted, had to turn for supplies to countries with which they had no debt or exchange entanglements. Russia was foremost among these, and Moscow is supposed to have taken advantage of the opportunity to send its agents to South America.

One or two of the Soviet missions were undoubtedly of a genuine commercial character; but the South Americans could not resist trading with a country that sold cheaply and had no debt or frozen credit bludgeons to wield.

Campaign Revealed

Facts have been gleaned by the police, checked by diplomatic officers and finally arrayed in official documents by the governments of Chile, Peru and Bolivia in recent months; and while there has been no concerted protest, the cumulative effect of diplomatic representations by these governments as well as by those on the Atlantic seaboard left no alternative to President Terra of Uruguay. The Russian mission had to go.

These official disclosures revealed the efficiency of the campaign directed from Montevideo. In the first place, money is said to have been supplied to all communist organizations which were operated on Soviet lines—those which were of a militant character. According to coded instructions, financial support would always be forthcoming but the ultimate object was for the organizations to become self-supporting.

To attain this, levies were advocated and "workers' sacrifices" appealed for. As in other parts of the world officers were directed to make a bold bid for the leadership of trade unions and to concentrate on agricultural agitation.

Making Speeches

In the list of special instructions to the purely Russian agents, there was a reference to the Latin-American "failing" for academic political arguments. This could be cleverly exploited, it was pointed out, while all should watch out for the Latin gift of fluent and florid speech to guide the vast labor forces into useful, communistic channels. Several Russian-language documents are in the hands of the complaining government authorities. Most of the propaganda, however, was printed in the Spanish language, and there was a general recommendation that the printing should be done locally, though the original "copy" was found to have emanated from Montevideo.

One of the most interesting instructions issued by Montevideo was that agents should cultivate relations with army rank and file, to disable the armed services. It was also recommended that attention should be paid to workers who have served their year's military training, because, ultimately, "active service" could not be avoided in carrying out the communistic program.

Stores of Arms

Both in Chile and Peru a roll was discovered of the names of the principal agents. There were also lists of arms sources, with a detailed guide as to munitions-depots. Old mining pits were recommended as suitable hiding places for weapons. Acting on information contained in these lists, west coast government agents rounded up a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Chilean authorities, just at the time when they saw many of their problems solved by Uruguayan action, were dismayed by the discovery of a fresh communistic plot. An official statement on the subject revealed detailed plans to stage a similar revolt to that in Brazil, though on a more extensive scale. It was aimed, the Ministry of the Interior said, to take advantage of the wage difficulties on the state railways to call a nationwide strike and thus prevent the mobilization of the police and troops.

In the Press

The plans included strikes in public utilities, including that of the waterworks, while support of the retailers would be secured on the sales tax question. A significant move was to promote agitation among the editorial and mechanical staffs of the "capitalist newspapers" and an appeal to all workers possessing arms to use them when the signal was given.

There was a deluge of editorial comment by the leading newspapers on the action of the Uruguayan Government, many claiming and all hoping that it would mean an end of the subversive agitation that has been the bugbear of the southern continent in recent years. In Chile one of the main dangers of communistic propaganda was seen in the educational world, while a determined effort was made to sow labor discord in the southern agricultural belt. In Bolivia the numerous difficulties experienced by the central government with the Indian populations, testified to the presence of imported propaganda. In Peru alien influence exploited the Aprist movement, while further north its main hope was in the Indo-American crusade.

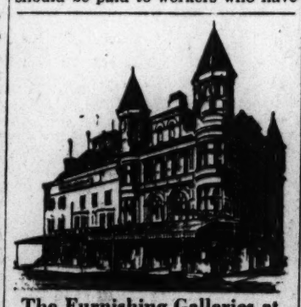
Throughout the continent there was a definite concentration on seditious agitation in organized labor ranks, a task that in recent years was made easier by the continual wage problems arising from inflation. The most surprising feature of the Montevideo-directed campaign, however, was the outright alien leadership.

Couple Held in Brazil On Communist Charge

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 7 (AP)—One of the couples of Rio de Janeiro's fashionable foreign circles was held incommunicado today, somewhere in this city, while police investigated the man and woman's alleged communistic activities.

Capt. Miranda Correa, chief of the political section of the Rio de Janeiro police, announced the arrest of Harry Berger, on a charge of heading subversive Communism in South America. Berger, with a woman identified as his wife and who gave her name as Machla Leucsky Berger, was arrested Dec. 26, Captain Correa said, and the couple had apparently authentic United States passports.

Police said they found in Berger's files evidence of propaganda conducted through more than 7500 persons in 11 of Brazil's 20 states. Berger is alleged to have shared in a plan to establish a Brazilian Government of five members, if last November's revolt had been successful.



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British Columbia Denies Radicalism Charged by Babson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The statement quoting Roger Babson, American financial commentator, to the effect that British Columbia is in the grip of Radicalism and that investment in provincial bonds is unsafe, was strongly resented by the Provincial Government.

It was pointed out that while the Government leans strongly toward social legislation, its financial doctrines are orthodox and it is attempting no experiments in finance or credit, such as are proposed in Alberta.

John Hart, who as Minister of Finance is in charge of the Provincial Treasury, is a trained financier of decidedly conservative opinions and hopes to put provincial finances on a permanently stable basis during the next year. The Government is endeavoring to ascertain where Mr. Babson got his information on conditions here and to correct his false impression of them.

Weaving Encouraged

A number of agencies are encouraging the weaving industry in North Carolina. The North Carolina mountain country has long been famous for this ancient art.

Professor of English Called to Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 7—Hobart College and William Smith College (for women) have today joined the ranks of American institutions retaining youthful presidents, the board of trustees having selected Dr. William A. Eddy, 39-year-old professor of English at Dartmouth College, as president.

Dr. Eddy, like Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Alan Valentine, of the University of Rochester, is both an athlete and a scholar. He will succeed Dr. Murray Bartlett, who will retire in May after serving as president of Hobart and William Smith for 17 years. Dr. Eddy will assume the presidency in September, almost 100 years to the day after another Dartmouth educator, Dr. Benjamin Hale, became head of the same institutions in 1836

Born in Sidon, Syria, March 9, 1896, a son of William King Eddy and Elizabeth Nelson Eddy, Presbyterian missionaries, Dr. Eddy came to America in 1908 and was educated at Wooster College in Wooster, Ohio, and at Princeton University, from which he subsequently received a Ph. D. degree in English. He served in the American forces as a captain of marines in the World War and was twice decorated for heroism.

It was Dr. Eddy who introduced American basketball into Egypt, where we went in 1923, to serve on the faculty of the American University in Cairo. He formed basketball leagues throughout northern Egypt, and he is author of a book of basketball rules in Arabic. He returned to the United States in 1928 to join the Dartmouth faculty.

Dr. Eddy in 1917 married Miss Mary Garvin, the daughter of Presbyterian missionaries at that time serving in Chile and a graduate of Wooster College. They have four children—two boys and two girls.

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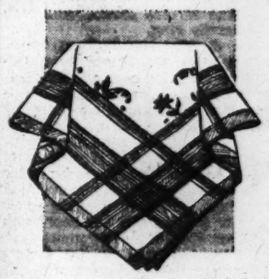

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

to offset the underground passive resistance of National Socialists and Socialists.

It has long been rumored that Chancellor Schuschnigg would gladly retire, and the Adam remarks at once started a flurry of speculation that the time was near. Another member of the Cabinet, Minister of Social Welfare Dobrets-Berger, has been accused of being too lenient with the Socialists by the von Starhemberg faction which is in control.

If the Chancellor should resign, it appears likely that a von Starhemberg follower would get the post.

Franco-Soviet—Laval Asks Loan to Moscow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — France moved to cement its alliance with Russia, convinced that the Roosevelt policies deny sufficient assurance of oil and supplies in time of war.

The Franco-Soviet trade treaty of last year was continued for another year. Premier Laval asked the Cabinet to consider an additional French three- or four-year loan of approximately $52,800,000, to renovate the Soviet railway systems on the western frontier—in line with plans for combined defense which have been drawn up by the two army general staffs.

These steps were inevitably construed as leaning toward ratification of the Franco-Soviet military alliance by the French Parliament, despite German protests that the document is a one-sided treaty, antipathetic to the spirit of Geneva.

North China—Japan Demands Retribution

Peiping (AP) — Coincident with reports of threatened hostilities in Inner Mongolia, the Japanese military dispatched a strongly worded note to the semiautonomous North China Government, demanding "suitable retribution" for alleged firing on Japanese officers by Chinese soldiers.

The note, describing the incident as an "insult to our Imperial Army," charged that Japanese officers entering Peiping Sunday night were fired on by troops of General Sung, chairman of the semiautonomous Hopei-Chahar political council.

Chinese press reports, however, described the encounter differently. The Japanese officers fired on Chinese soldiers guarding the city gates, they said, when the latter kept the Japanese waiting for the gates to open.

Japan Digging In

Kalgan — An invading Manchoukuan army, with most of North Chahar under its control, following the Shangtu occupation of Dec. 28, is busily installing a Manchoukuan administration. Chinese authorities have been negotiating fruitlessly for the recovery of the lost territory.

The invaders whose drive across northern Chahar was reported assisted by Japanese airplanes proclaimed that taxes from now on are payable to Manchoukuo.

Inner Mongolia Seethes

Kwelhwa, Suiyuan Province — A wave of uneasiness was spreading through this capital with Chinese reports of imminent civil war in Inner Mongolia.

A clash was reported near between Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan, and a Mongolian Prince, Teh Wang, said to be under Japanese influence. The Chinese reports claimed the Governor was rushing armed forces westward along the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, gathering materials to be used in fighting the Mongol army of Teh Wang, which was reported concentrating in the northern part of the Province.

Spain—Parliamentary Elections for Feb. 16

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid — The Spanish national elections will be held Feb. 16, Premier Portela announced. The new Parliament was called for March 16 and dissolution of the present Parliament formally made public. Thus the voters will have a go at solving the deadlock which has made Parliament impotent—between inclusive coalitions of the reactionary Right and the radical Left, each unwilling to co-operate with the other in any way.

Cuba—One Dictator Declared to Succeed Another

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A broadside against the Roosevelt Administration's use of its "decisive role" in Cuban politics was detonated by the latest report of the Foreign Policy Association. "Unless a constitutional government in Cuba replaces the essentially military rule of Colonel Batista and President Mendieta," the report says, "it would appear that the United States had employed its influence to overthrow one dictatorship—that of Machado—only to have it succeeded by another . . . and more military regime."

By refusing to recognize the Grau regime in the interim, the Administration is accused of helping to doom the most promising opportunity for a conservative solution of the Cuban problem.

Now the groups which sought a new deal under the Grau Government "have lost their faith in democratic processes, and plan armed revolution," the report states. The part played by American diplomacy is roundly denounced by the association, and the President will find it difficult to defend his policies, it contends.

New Adviser—Iowan Reaches Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa — John H. Spencer of Grinnell, Iowa, has joined Emperor Haile Selassie's "Brain Trust." The young specialist in international law arrived here last night and received his first lessons as an assistant political adviser to the Ethiopian Government from Everett Andrews Colson, principal American adviser to the Emperor.

Mr. Colson, together with his mentor, Prof. Pittman B. Potter, is credited with carrying on one of the most brilliantly successful series of negotiations with the League and others on Ethiopia's behalf, that international affairs have recently witnessed.

New York to Keep Children From Movies

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 — The new York Police Department's drive against film theaters that admit unaccompanied children under 16 is to be continued indefinitely, the department's Juvenile Aid Bureau announced yesterday.

Bureau officers issued summonses to owners, tickets takers and other attendants at 59 theaters in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx on Saturday when it was stated that there were 127 theaters in the three boroughs which have been complained about frequently for violating the law against admitting young children unattended.

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House Speeds Work On Bonus Bill For Payment in Full

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan 7—A drive for action on the bonus bill by the House before the end of the week was planned today.

The bill passed its first hurdle yesterday, when the House Ways and Means Committee gave it unanimous approval. Decision has been to ask the rules committee to adopt a rule giving the measure the right of way on the House floor Thursday and limiting debate so final action can be taken by the lower chamber on Thursday or Friday.

The measure approved by the committee, officially known as the Vinson-Patman-McCormick bill, is indorsed by the leading veterans' organizations. It authorizes immediate full cash payment without specifying the method of financing.

The attitude of House leaders is, that as long as it is apparently impossible to quash the bonus issue, it might as well be disposed of as soon as possible. The unification of leading bonus forces behind the bill was completed yesterday, when Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, agreed to drop his inflationary measure in favor of the present plan. He wrote a letter to the 218 members of the House who had sponsored his original bill, urging them to vote for the bill approved yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee. He indicated, however, that when a payment plan comes up for consideration later, he will stand by his demand for new currency, rather than the issuance of bonds or the imposition of new taxation.

Argentine Outbreak Reported

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 7 (AP)—An outbreak of violence during a partial general strike resulted fatally to a workman and caused the wounding of a policeman and several laborers here today. The 2-hour strike was called in sympathy with the three-months strike of 20,000 stonemasons.

New Deal Seeks AAA Substitute; Conference Called

(Continued from Page 1)

of the NRA decision—then it is felt that the President's chances have been dealt a staggering blow. But if farm prices slip, if there is a burst of resentment in the farm belt with no really convincing alternative plan in operation, then the sectional issue in the elections is forecast for predominance: South and West versus East, and based on farm and labor strength, Mr. Roosevelt's chances might be even enhanced.

Legislation

Legislatively, alternate plans were already being announced—notably by the Republican leader, Senator Charles L. McNary, Oregon—and the Democrats were intimating without much definiteness that "there are enough gentlemen in this Congress interested in the plight of the farmers to keep this Congress in session until Christmas, if necessary, in order to pass appropriate legislation."

It was perfectly clear that the AAA decision, together with such other decisions as are in the offing, will keep Congress at its tasks long and arduously. If all the pressure groups—farm, labor, specifically cotton and tobacco, the supporters of social security, the soft coal interests, et cetera—demand substitutes for legislation that seems on its way out the window, then the session is certain to be one of the most difficult in recent history. But patched-up compromises rather than sweeping legislation seemed the likelihood.

Financial Obligation

Fiscally, the obligation upon the Treasury to pay existing crop-control contracts, and to meet possible liabilities from past processing taxes now declared illegal, is as yet undetermined. Processors have paid in $979,000,000, some of which they will try to recover, and the Government will resist payment. The AAA announces that $283,250,349 is due to farmers on outstanding 1935 crop adjustment contracts, and appropriations from Congress will be sought to this amount. How much more liability rests on the Government is still unspecified.

So far, there is little talk of a constitutional amendment, as there was after the NRA decision. The public reaction then was so adverse that it is a warning to the Administration. Yet the AAA decision was so sweeping as to close most legislative doors on farm relief, as well as a wide range of other New Deal reforms.

Amendment Impossible

No partisan issue can be successfully adopted as a constitutional amendment, because of the necessity of a two-thirds majority in Congress and three fourths of the states by legislatures or conventions. Only when a measure is nonpartisan can it hope to run the gantlet, and the question of increased federal control over the states in industry, agriculture, and social policy has become a flat campaign issue. In a presidential year, the Republicans could easily block any amendment aspiration. The occasionally mentioned device of a constitutional convention is not now seriously considered, in view of the decline in Roosevelt strength.

Republicans, delighted at the political effects of the AAA decision, are nevertheless careful in the commitments on the farm problem. The strength of the farm states in Congress and in a presidential campaign is taken for granted, even if it does not extend to the Supreme Court, and members of Congress are very chary of bucking this strength. This did not apply so heavily to eastern members. The comment of Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) Delaware, was typical. He said: "This . . . gives back to the states the power which they intended to reserve when they adopted the Constitution. The chances are it will improve the condition of the country, as did the decision on the NRA."

Sectional Rift

Independent Republicans from western states were just as indignant as Democrats at the decision, with Senator Arthur Capper (R), Kansas, expressing faith that the AAA would go on, and Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R), North Dakota, demanding that Congress impeach members of the Supreme Court who declare a legislative act unconstitutional.

The reactions pointed most distinctly to the sectional rift likely to follow the decision in the nation.

This was a seriously disturbing feature to all observers. Equally grave was the denial which middle-ground students feel the Supreme Court has given to legislative attempts to cope with modern problems. The "flexible" thesis of Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution now supported by Justices Brandeis, Cardozo, and Stone and occasionally favored by the Chief Justice and Justice Roberts, was widely believed in by many such students. They now fear that the rigidity imparted by the last two major decisions, on NRA and AAA, may lead to direct and damaging conflict between evolving modern conditions which demand reform, and a rigid constitutional straitjacket.

A. F. of L. Statement

The American Federation of Labor was immediately in the field with a demand for a constitutional amendment, and William Green, its president, said, "We had very sincerely hoped that the AAA would be sustained."

Roosevelt's Opportunity

The court's verdict was so very sweeping that many observers believe it gives President Roosevelt an opportunity to rally all opposition strength together in a concerted drive for what he meant in his annual message when he said: "The Congress has the right and can find the means to protect its own prerogatives."

Yet the first judgment was that probably the most the Executive can do is to unite farm groups, labor and other interests struck directly by the Supreme Court, into a re-electoral majority for himself. Such a majority would be insufficient to amend the Constitution, and future legislation would have to meet the same Supreme Court hurdle. But, with a vigorous minority of three justices backing the New Deal's viewpoint, it is recognized that ultimately the court's majority decision may be different.

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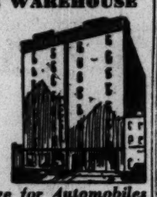

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O'Neal of Farm Bureau Declares Farmers Will Fight to Save Rights

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Asserting the "fight is on" with "all gloves off," Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, summoned a special meeting of its directors to plan a new farm program on the wreck of the AAA.

"Those who believe the American farmer is going to stand idly by and watch his program for economic equality and parity, for which he has fought more than a decade, swept into the discard, will be badly mistaken," said the farm bureau head in a statement following word of the Supreme Court's ruling that the New Deal's agricultural measure was unconstitutional.

"I consider this decision a stunning blow to national economic recovery," the statement continued, adding:

"The program launched by organized agriculture must go forward.

"We are looking to Congress to take specific steps which will provide by legislation the mechanism by which agricultural parity is to be continued.

"If the Constitution in its present form makes it impossible for all groups to enjoy economic equality, steps will be taken immediately to amend the Constitution so that the rights of all citizens will no longer be jeopardized."

Mr. O'Neal intimated that mass meetings of farmers would be scheduled at once in 1800 counties in which his organization's estimated 500,000 farm family members reside, to develop a substitute program for the AAA.

G. O. P. Chairman Brands U. S. Relief Program As 'Electoral Slush Fund'

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, assailed the New Deal from end to end in an address yesterday, leveling his bitterest criticism on the Administration's relief program, which, he said, has created a "vast electoral slush fund."

Speaking at the Union League Club, he attacked President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress as a "stump speech" and a "political harangue," criticized federal spending policies, and charged the New Deal with attempts to encroach on the "constitutional rights of our federal judiciary."

Of relief he declared, "The one thing this program has done has been to take care of tens of thousands of Democratic henchmen who have been added to the public pay rolls."

"One reason people are starving . . . today," he asserted, "is due to the fact the funds appropriated out of the public Treasury are not reaching them. They are being consumed by Democratic federal and local politicians all along the line. The U. S. Treasury statement shows that in some of our federal agencies, set up . . . ostensibly to relieve unemployment and suffering, every cent has gone to pay the political distributors."

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No Place for New Deal, Says Knox of Decision

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and mentioned as a possible Republican presidential nominee, hailed the Supreme Court decision against the AAA today as forcing President Roosevelt either to abandon his economic program or to seek constitutional amendments.

In a prepared statement he said:

"No smile can dim the glory of the Supreme Court's defeat of the attempt to bring to America the foreign system of government by coercion and economic pressure.

"The American system of constitutional government still stands, and the twin corpses of the NRA and the AAA bear witness to the tenacity with which free peoples defend the liberties guaranteed to them by their organic law.

"The decisions of the Supreme Court now make it crystal clear that the New Deal philosophy of law and government can find no place within the framework of the Constitution.

"President Roosevelt has reached the fork in the road. He can abandon his attempt to set up a government based upon economic coercion, or he can propose to Congress the constitutional amendments obviously necessary to allow him to proceed.

"Common candor demands that he make plain his choice.

"Further efforts on his part to make 'must' demands on Congress for the enactment of laws which he now knows to be unconstitutional will furnish further evidence of conscious violation of his oath."

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Winfield, one of the larger Kansas cities, checked in a recent monthly report of fire losses at an even $5. There were only six alarms and the only damage was to automobiles.

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Nevada Utilities Owned by People Do Good Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLON, Nev.—Nevada has two municipally owned utilities. One is the telegraph and telephone system owned and operated by Churchill County, Nevada, of which Fallon is the county seat. The other is the Fallon light system.

The Churchill County Telephone & Telegraph System was established in 1895. From year to year it has been developed until it now serves 943 subscribers, covering the city and the county. Of the 943 patrons served, 446 are in Fallon and 497 are on rural lines. Churchill County, with an area of 6050 square miles, has a population of 5075, according to the 1930 census. While for the most part it is a farming community under the Newlands' irrigation project, there are a number of successful mines.

Brought Up to Date

Rural subscribers of the telephone system pay a flat rate of $1.25 a month while the rate for residential service is $1.65 a month. As reported to the State Public Service Commission, the system is valued at $78,721. In 1931 approximately $20,000 was expended out of the earnings to modernize the service. This expenditure covered the installation of a modern Kellogg switchboard with a capacity of 320 universal line circuits, 70 rural lines, and ten toll circuits.

The nucleus of the system was the transcontinental telegraph line constructed and operated by the Federal Government some 70 years ago, and which succeeded the old Pony Express.

Used Old Telegraph Line

When the railroad was built in 1872 from Ogden to San Francisco the telegraph line naturally followed the railroad and Churchill County purchased the old line and poles for $1000 and converted into a telephone line.

The Fallon light system, municipally owned, was installed nearly 25 years ago and represents a capital investment of $89,975, according to the city's report to the State Public Service Commission. There is now no indebtedness. The last of the bonds were retired several years ago. The minimum residential rate is $1 per month for 10 kilowatt hours, 10 cents per kilowatt hour for additional up to 15 kilowatt hours and 5 cents per kilowatt hour for all over 15. The system has around 675 subscribers.

Passing of Sailing Ship Fails to Move Sea Poet

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—John Masefield, England's poet laureate, is shedding no tears over the passing of the sailing ship, subject of many of his salt water ballads and poems.

"It's a jolly good thing that the sailing ship has disappeared," said the white-haired sailor-poet Jan. 5 upon his arrival for a lecture tour.

"I feel there is just as much color and romance in the seafaring game of today and equally so in the enormous strides made by aviation in the span of a single generation.

"Romance was of no help when a square rigger got in trouble on a lee shore," he added.

Mr. Masefield nominated his new poem, "Ovid," as his best work. He listed "Redburn," by the American novelist, Herman Melville, as the sea classic of all time, followed by Stevenson's "The Wreckers," Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea," and Conrad's "Youth."

AAA Agent in Philippines Suspends All Payments

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Philippine AAA agent suspended all payments to island sugar interests today as a result of the Supreme Court's decision yesterday.

The action tied up $8,000,000 in available benefits from processing taxes and threw the industry into great confusion.

Growing Opposition Marked Turbulent History of AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — A brief review of the Agricultural Adjustment Admnistration shows that each succeeding year in its brief 33-month course has brought new storms across its path.

In 1933, widespread wrath was aroused by the orders to plow under every third row of cotton and slaughter 6,000,000 little pigs.

In 1934 came the parching drought that curtailed crops beyond AAA plans and threw the blame on them for food scarcity and high prices.

In 1935, manufacturers instituted hundreds of court suits to test the constitutionality and avoid payment of the processing tax, backbone of the adjustment program, thus leading to the overthrow of the law by the Supreme Court on Jan. 6, 1936.

Meanwhile, official figures show the "gentle rain of benefit checks" farm income hitting new highs as continued. Most effective demonstration the capital has seen in favor of the principle of the act occurred last year when 5000 dirt farmers "marched" on Washington and with yells and cheers told of their support of the amendments then being drawn up by the AAA in the hope of making the act constitutional.

State Recovery Law Upheld in Wisconsin By Supreme Court

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Wisconsin recovery law of 1935, patterned after the NRA, was held valid today by the State Supreme Court.

The effect was to sustain 11 State codes of fair competition under which service trades and industries are now operating and to pave the way for adoption of other codes which have been awaiting a test of the law's constitutionality.

The question presented was whether the Legislature had constitutional authority to confer upon the Governor the power to initiate and impose codes.

Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, reading a summary of the decision declared that this delegation of lawmaking authority was within the limits of the Wisconsin constitution.

The State's first recovery law was first adopted in 1933, but was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1934 on the ground that it vested in industries and trades the power of lawmaking, which is the function solely of the Legislature.

The new recovery law interpreted today, was enacted by the 1935 Legislature after many months of bickering and argument.

Frazier-Lemke Act Again Held Invalid

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Frazier-Lemke Act, providing for the relief of insolvent farmers throughout the country, was held unconstitutional yesterday by Federal Judge Mortimer Byers.

District courts in other states had previously held the act invalid, but Judge Byers raised a new point not touched on by the other courts. He ruled that the debt relief law, as amended, not only still contains some of the constitutional defects of the original law, but violates the principles of uniformity in bankruptcy law and thus works a hardship on a single class of investors.

Johnson Sees Constitution As Sole Campaign Issue

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson, whose NRA was knocked out in an earlier ruling, said yesterday the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA might impel the Roosevelt Administration into the 1936 campaign on a single issue—the Constitution.

"If this decision makes any form of farm relief by the Federal Government unconstitutional," said the former chief of the NRA, "it means the Administration will be driven to a single issue, the Constitution. It leaves it no alternative but to campaign on that issue."

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Supreme Court Decision Demolishes AAA as Destroying Local Self-Government

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The text of the majority opinion, read yesterday by Justice Roberts, in which the Supreme Court killed the AAA:

In this case we must determine whether certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, conflict with the Federal Constitution.

Title I of the statute is captioned "Agricultural Adjustment." Section 1 recites that an economic emergency has arisen, due to disparity between the prices of agricultural and other commodities, with consequent destruction of farmers' purchasing power and breakdown in orderly exchange, which, in turn, have affected transactions in agricultural commodities with a national public interest and burdened and obstructed the normal currents of commerce, calling for the enactment of legislation.

Policy of Congress

Section 2 declares it to be the policy of Congress:

"To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period."

The base period, in the case of cotton, and all other commodities except tobacco, is designated as that between August, 1909, and July, 1914.

Correction of Inequalities

The further policies announced are an approach to the desired equality by gradual correction of present inequalities "at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets," and the protection of consumers' interest by readjusting farm production at such level as will not increase the percentage of the consumers' retail expenditures for agricultural commodities or products derived therefrom, which is returned to the farmer, above the percentage returned to him in the base period.

Section 8 provides, among other things, that "in order to effectuate the declared policy," the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power:

"(1) To provide for reduction in the acreage or reduction in the production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity, through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, and to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection therewith or upon that part of the production of any basic agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption, in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable, to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments."

Marketing Agreement

"(2) To enter into marketing agreements with processors, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties."

"(3) To issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof."

It will be observed that the Secretary is not required, but is permitted, if, in his uncontrolled judgment, the policy of the act will so be promoted, to make agreements with individual farmers for a reduction of acreage or production upon such terms as he may think fair and reasonable.

Processing Taxes

Section 9 (A) enacts:

"To obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the national economic emergency, there shall be levied processing taxes as hereinafter provided. When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made with respect to any basic agricultural commodity, he shall proclaim such determination, and a processing tax shall be in effect with respect to such commodity from the beginning of the marketing year therefor next following the date of such proclamation. The processing tax shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon the first domestic processing of the commodity, whether of domestic production or imported, and shall be paid by the processor." . . .

The Secretary may from time to time, if he finds it necessary for the effectuation of the policy of the act, readjust the amount of the exaction to meet the requirements of subsection (B). The tax is to terminate at the end of any marketing year if the rental or benefit payments are discontinued by the Secretary with the expiration of that year.

Tax Rate Fixed

Section 9 (B) fixes the tax "at such rate as equals the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity and the fair exchange value," with power in the Secretary, after investigation, notice, and hearing, to readjust the tax so as to prevent the accumulation of surplus stocks and depression of farm prices.

Section 9 (X) directs that the fair exchange value of a commodity shall be such a price as will give that commodity the same purchasing power with respect to articles farmers buy as it had during the base period and that the fair exchange value and the current average farm price of a commodity shall be ascertained by the Secretary from available statistics in his department.

Funds Appropriated

Section 12 (a) appropriates $100,000,000 "to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative expenses under this title and for rental and benefit payments . . . "; and Section 12 (b) appropriates the proceeds derived from all taxes imposed under the act "to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for expansion of markets and removal of surplus agricultural products . . . administrative expenses, rental and benefit payments, and refunds on taxes."

Section 15 (d) permits the Secretary, upon certain conditions, to impose compensating taxes on commodities in competition with those subject to the processing tax.

Floor Tax Provision

By Section 16 a floor tax is imposed upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which a processing tax is to be levied in amount equivalent to that of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which the article is processed if the processing had occurred on the date when the processing tax becomes effective.

On July 14, 1933, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President, proclaimed that he had determined rental and benefit payments should be made with respect to cotton; that the marketing year for that commodity was to begin Aug. 1, 1933; and calculated and fixed the rates of processing and floor taxes on cotton in accordance with the terms of the act.

Hoosac Case History

The United States presented a claim to the respondents as receivers of the Hoosac Mills Corporation for processing and floor taxes on cotton levied under sections 9 and 16 of the act. The receivers recommended that the claim be disallowed. The district court found the taxes valid and ordered them paid. Upon appeal the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the order. The judgment under review was entered prior to the adoption of the amending act of August 24, 1935, and we are therefore concerned only with the original act.

First. At the outset the United States contends that the respondents have no standing to question the validity of the tax. The position is that the act is merely a revenue measure levying an excise upon the activity of processing cotton,—a proper subject for the imposition of such a tax,—the proceeds of which go into the Federal Treasury and thus become available for appropriation for any purpose. It is said that what the respondents are endeavoring to do is to challenge the intended use of the money pursuant to congressional appropriation when, by confession, that money will have become the property of the Government and the taxpayer will no longer have any interest in it. Massachusetts v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 447, is claimed to foreclose litigation by the respondents or other taxpayers, as such, looking to restraint of the expenditure of government funds. That case might be an authority in the petitioners' favor if we were here concerned merely with a suit by a taxpayer to restrain the expenditure of the public moneys. It was there held that a taxpayer of the United States may not question expenditures from its Treasury on the ground that the alleged unlawful diversion will deplete the public funds and thus increase the burden of future taxation. Obviously the asserted interest of a taxpayer in the Federal Government's funds and the supposed increase of the future burden of taxation is minute and indeterminable. But here the respondents who are called upon to pay moneys as taxes, resist the exaction as a step in an unauthorized plan. This circumstance clearly distinguishes the case. The Government in substance and effect asks us to separate the Agricultural Adjustment Act into two statutes, the one levying an excise on processors of certain commodities, the other appropriating the public moneys independently of the first. Passing the novel suggestion that two statutes enacted as parts of a single scheme should be tested as if they were distinct and unrelated, we think the legislation now before us is not susceptible of such separation and treatment.

Purpose of Act

The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act, and holding it a measure merely laying an excise upon processors to raise revenue for the support of government. Beyond cavil the sole object of the legislation is to restore the purchasing power of agricultural products to a parity with that prevailing in an earlier day; to take money from the processor and bestow it upon farmers who will reduce their acreage for the accomplishment of the proposed end, and, meanwhile, to aid these farmers during the period required to bring the prices of their crops to the desired level.

The tax plays an indispensable part in the plan of regulation. As stated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, it is "the heart of the law"; a means of "accomplishing one or both of two things intended to help farmers attain parity prices and purchasing power." A tax automatically goes into effect for a commodity when the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made for reduction of production of that commodity. The tax is to cease when rental or benefit payments cease. The rate is fixed with the purpose of bringing about crop-reduction and price-raising. It is to equal the difference between the "current average farm price" and "fair exchange value." It may be altered to such amount as will prevent accumulation of surplus stocks if the Secretary finds the policy of the act will not be promoted by the levy of the tax for a given commodity, he may exempt it (Section 11). The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none of it is made available for general governmental use. The entire Agricultural Adjustment program embodied in Title I of the act is to become inoperative when, in the judgment of the President, the national economic emergency ends; and as to any commodity he may terminate the provisions of the law, if he finds them no longer requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity (Section 13).

Not a Revenue Measure

The statute not only avows an aim foreign to the procurement of revenue for the support of government, but by its operation shows the exaction laid upon processors to be the necessary means for the intended control of agricultural production.

In these aspects the tax, so-called, closely resembles that laid by the act of Aug. 3, 1882, entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration," which came before this court in the Head Money Cases, 112 U. S. 580. The statute directed that there should be levied, collected and paid a duty of 50 cents for each alien passenger who should come by vessel from a foreign port to one in the United States. Payment was to be made to the collector of the port by the master, owner, consignee or agent of the ship; the money was to be paid into the Treasury, was to be called the immigrant fund, and to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expense of regulating immigration, for the care of immigrants and relieving those in distress, and for the expenses of effectuating the act.

Old Case Cited

Various objections to the act were presented. In answering them the court said:

"But the true answer to all these objections is that the power exercised in this instance is not the taxing power. The burden imposed on the shipowner by this statute is the mere incident of the regulation of commerce—of that branch of foreign commerce which is involved in immigration." . . .

"It is true not much is said about protecting the shipowner. But he is the man who reaps the profit from the transaction. . . . the sum demanded of him is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a tax or duty within the meaning of the Constitution. The money thus raised, though paid into the Treasury, is appropriated in advance to the uses of the statute, and does not go to the general support of the Government."

While there the exaction was sustained as an appropriate element in a plan within the power of Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," no question was made of the standing of the shipowner to raise the question of the validity of the scheme and consequently of the exaction which was an incident of it.

Definition of Tax

It is inaccurate and misleading to speak of the exaction from processors prescribed by the challenged act as a tax, or to say that as a tax it is subject to no infirmity. A tax, in the general understanding of the term, and as used in the Constitution, signifies an exaction for the support of the Government. The word has never been thought to connote the expropriation of money from one group for the benefit of another. We may concede that the latter sort of imposition is constitutional when imposed to effectuate regulation of a matter in which both groups are interested and in respect of which there is a power of legislative regulation. But manifestly no justification for it can be found unless as an integral part of such regulation. The exaction cannot be wrested out of its setting, denominated an excise for raising revenue and legalized by ignoring its purpose as a mere instrumentality for bringing about a desired end. To do this would be to shut our eyes to what all others than we can see and understand. Child labor Tax Case, 259 U. S. 20, 37.

Tax a Mere Incident

We conclude that the act is one regulating agricultural production; that the tax is a mere incident of such regulation, and that the respondents have standing to challenge the legality of the exaction.

It does not follow that as the act is not an exertion of the taxing power and the exaction not a true tax, the statute is void or the exaction uncollectible. For, to paraphrase what was said in the head money cases (supra), if this is an expedient regualtion by Congress, of a subject within one of its granted power, "and the end to be attained is one falling within that power, the act is not void, because, within a loose and more extended sense than was used in the Constitution," the exaction is called a tax.

Government's Condition

Second. The Government asserts that even if the respondents may question the propriety of the appropriation embodied in the statute their attack must fail because Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution authorizes the contemplated expenditure of the funds raised by the tax. This contention presents the great and the controlling question in the case. We approach its decision with a sense of our grave responsibility to render judgment in accordance with the principles established for the governance of all three branches of the Government.

There should be no misunderstanding as to the function of this court in such a case. It is sometimes said that the court assumes a power to overrule or control the action of the people's representatives. This is a misconception. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people. All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down. When an act of Congress is appropriately challenged in the courts as not conforming to the constitutional mandate the judicial branch of the Government has only one duty,—to lay the article of the Constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former. All the court does, or can do, is to announce its considered judgment upon the question. The only power it has, if such it may be called, is the power of judgment. This court neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy. Its delicate and difficult office is to ascertain and declare whether the legislation is in accordance with, or in contravention of, the provision of the Constitution; and, having done that, its duty ends.

Question of Power

The question is not what power the Federal Government ought to have, but what powers in fact have been given by the people. It hardly seems necessary to reiterate that ours is a dual form of government; that in every state there are two governments—the state and the United States. Each state has all governmental powers save such as the people, by their constitution, have conferred upon the United States, denied to the states, or reserved to themselves. The Federal Union is a government of delegated powers. It has only such as are expressly conferred upon it and such as are reasonably to be implied from those granted. In this respect we differ radically from nations where all legislative power, without restriction or limitation, is vested in a parliament or other legislative body subject to no restrictions except the discretion of its members.

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution vests sundry powers in the Congress. But two of its clauses have any bearing upon the validity of the statute under review.

The third clause endows the Congress with power "to regulate commerce . . . among the several states." Despite a reference in its first section to a burden upon, and an obstruction of the normal currents of commerce, the act under review does not purport to regulate transactions in interstate or foreign commerce. Its stated purpose is the control of agricultural production, a purely local activity, in an effort to raise the prices paid the farmer. Indeed, the Government does not attempt to uphold the validity of the act on the basis of the commerce clause, which, for the purpose of the present case, may be put aside as irrelevant.

Power of Congress

The clause thought to authorize the legislation—the first—confers upon the congress power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. . . ." It is not contended that this provision grants power to regulate agricultural production upon the theory that such legislation would promote the general welfare. The Government concedes that the phrase "to provide for the general welfare" qualifies the power "to lay and collect taxes." The view that the clause grants power to provide for the general welfare, independently of the taxing power, has never been authoritatively accepted. Mr. Justice Story points out that if it were adopted "It is obvious that under color of the generality of the words, to 'provide for the common defence and general welfare,' the Government of the United States is, in reality, a government of general and unlimited powers, notwithstanding the subsequent enumeration of specific powers." The true construction undoubtedly is that the only thing granted is the power to tax for the purpose of providing funds for payment of the nation's debts and making provision for the general welfare.

General Welfare

Nevertheless the Government asserts that warrant is found in this clause for the adoption of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The argument is that Congress may appropriate and authorize the spending of moneys for the "general welfare;" that the phrase should be liberally construed to cover anything conducive to national welfare; that decision as to what will promote such welfare rests with Congress alone, and the courts may not review its determination; and finally that the appropriation under attack was in fact for the general welfare of the United States.

The Congress is expressly empowered to lay taxes to provide for the general welfare. Funds in the Treasury as a result of taxation may be expended only through appropriation. (Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7). They can never accomplish the objects for which they were collected unless the power to appropriate is as broad as the power to tax. The necessary implication from the terms of the grant is that the public funds may be appropriated "to provide for the general welfare of the United States." These words cannot be meaningless, else they would not have been used. The conclusion must be that they were intended to limit and define the granted power to raise and to expend money. How shall they be construed to effectuate the intent of the instrument?

Hamilton and Madison

Since the foundation of the nation sharp differences of opinion have persisted as to the true interpretation of the phrase. Madison asserted it amounted to no more than a reference to the other powers enumerated in the subsequent clauses of the same section; that, as the United States is a Government of limited and enumerated powers, the grant of power to tax and spend for the general national welfare must be confined to the enumerated legislative fields committed to the Congress. In this view the phrase is mere tautology, for taxation and appropriation are, or may be, necessary incidents of the exercise of any of the enumerated legislative powers. Hamilton, on the other hand, maintained the clause confers a power separate and distinct from those later enumerated, is not restricted in meaning by the grant of them, and Congress consequently has a substantive power to tax and to appropriate, limited only by the requirement that it shall be exercised to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Each contention has had the support of those whose views are entitled to weight. This court has noticed the question, but has never found it necessary to decide which is the true construction. Mr. Justice Story, in his commentaries, espouses the Hamiltonian position. We shall not review the writings of public men and commentators or discuss the legislative practice. Study of all these leads us to conclude that the reading advocated by Mr. Justice Story is the correct one. While, therefore, the power to tax is not unlimited, its confines are set in the clause which confers it, and not in those of Section 8 which bestow and define the legislative powers of the Congress. It results that the power of Congress to authorize expenditure of public moneys for public purposes is not limited by the direct grants of legislative power found in the Constitution.

Subject to Limits

But the adoption of the broader construction leaves the power to spend subject to limitations.

As Story says:

"The Constitution was, from its very origin, contemplated to be the frame of a national government, of special and enumerated powers, and not of general and unlimited powers."

Again he says:

"A power to lay taxes for the common defense and general welfare of the United States is not in common sense a general power. It is limited to those objects. It cannot constitutionally transcend them."

Powers of Congress

That the qualifying phrase must be given effect all advocates of broad construction admit. Hamilton, in his well-known report on manufactures, states that the purpose must be "general, and not local." Monroe, an advocate of Hamilton's doctrine, wrote: "Have Congress a right to raise and appropriate the money to any and to every purpose according to their will and pleasure? They certainly have not." Story says that if the tax be not proposed for the common defense or general welfare, but for other objects wholly extraneous, it would be wholly indefensible upon constitutional principles. And he makes it clear that the powers of taxation and appropriation extend only to matters of national, as distinguished from local, welfare.

As elswhere throughout the Constitution the section in question lays down principles which control the use of the power, and does not attempt meticulous or detailed directions. Every presumption is to be indulged in favor of faithful compliance by Congress with the mandates of the fundamental law. Courts are reluctant to adjudge any statute in contravention of them. But, under our frame of Government, no other place is provided where the citizen may be heard to urge that the law fails to conform to the limits set upon the use of a granted power. When such a contention comes here we naturally require a showing that by no reasonable possibility can the challenged legislation fall within the wide range of discretion permitted to the Congress. How great is the extent of that range, when the subject is the promotion of the general welfare of the United States, we need hardly remark. But, despite the breadth of the legislative discretion, our duty to hear and to render judgment remains. If the statute plainly violates the stated principle of the Constitution we must so declare.

States' Rights Invaded

We are not now required to ascertain the scope of the phrase "general welfare of the United States" or to determine whether an appropriation in aid of agriculture falls within it. Wholly apart from that question, another principle embedded in our Constitution prohibits the enforcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The act invades the reserved rights of the states. It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government. The tax, the appropriation of the funds raised, and the direction for their disbursement, are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end.

From the accepted doctrine that the United States is a government of delegated powers, it follows that those not expressly granted, or reasonably to be implied from such as are conferred, are reserved to the states or to the people. To forestall any suggestion to the contrary, the Tenth Amendment was adopted. The same proposition, otherwise stated, is that powers not granted are prohibited. None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by Congress for that purpose is forbidden.

It is an established principle that the attainment of a prohibited end may not be accomplished under the pretext of the exertion of powers which are granted.

Government's Authority

"Should Congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the Constitution; or should Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not intrusted to the Government; it would become the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land." M'Culloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316,423.

"Congress cannot, under the pretext of executing delegated power, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the Federal Government. And we accept as established doctrine that any provision of an act of Congress ostensibly enacted under power granted by the Constitution, not naturally and reasonably adapted to the effective exercise of such power but solely to the achievement of something plainly within power reserved to the states, is invalid and cannot be enforced." Linder v. United States, 268 U. S. 5, 17.

Applicable to Taxation

These principles are as applicable to the power to lay taxes as to any other federal power. Said the court, in M'Culloch v. Maryland, supra, 421:

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

The power of taxation, which is expressly granted, may, of course, be adopted as a means to carry into operation another power also expressly granted. But resort to the taxing power to effectuate an end which is not legitimate, not within the scope of the Constitution, is obviously inadmissible.

"Congress is not empowered to tax for those purposes which are within the exclusive province of the states." Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 1, 199.

"There are, indeed, certain virtual limitations, arising from the principles of the Constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be an abuse of the (taxing) power if so exercised as to impair the separate existence and independent self-government of the states, or if exercised for ends inconsistent with the limited grants of power in the Constitution." Veazie Bank v. Fenno, 8 Wall. 533, 541.

Purported Tax Measures

In the child labor tax case, 259 U. S. 20, and in Hill v. Wallace 259 U. S. 44, this court had before it statutes which purported to be taxing measures. But their purpose was found to be to regulate the conduct of manufacturing and trading, not in interstate commerce, but in the states,—matters not within any power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution—and the levy of the tax a means to force compliance. The Court held this was not a constitutional use, but an unconstitutional abuse of the power to tax. In Linder v. United States, supra, we held that the power to tax could not justify the regulation of the practice of a profession, under the pretext of raising revenue. In United States v. Constantine (decided Dec. 11, 1935), we declared that Congress could not, in the guise of a tax, impose sanctions for violation of state law respecting the local sale of liquor. These decisions demonstrate that Congress could not, under the pretext of raising revenue, lay a tax on processors who refuse to pay a certain price for cotton and exempt those who agree so to do, with the purpose of benefiting producers.

Another Question

Third, if the taxing power may not be used as the instrument to enforce a regulation of matters of state concern with respect to which the Congress has no authority to interfere, may it, as in the present case, be employed to raise the money necessary to purchase a compliance which the Congress is powerless to command? The Government asserts that whatever might be said against the validity of the plan, if compulsory, it is constitutionally sound because the end is accomplished by voluntary co-operation. There are two sufficient answers to the contention. The regulation is not in fact voluntary. The farmer, of course, may refuse to comply, but the price of such refusal is the loss of benefits. The amount offered is intended to be sufficient to exert pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulation. The power to confer or withhold unlimited benefits is the power to coerce or destroy. If the cotton grower elects not to accept the benefits, he will receive less for his crops, those who receive payments will be able to undersell him. The result may well be financial ruin. The coercive purpose and intent of the statute is not obscured by the fact that it has not been perfectly successful. It is pointed out that, because there still remained a minority whom the rental and benefit payments were insufficient to induce to surrender their independence of action, the Congress has gone further and, in the Bankhead Cotton Act, used the taxing power in a more directly minatory fashion to compel submission. This progression only serves more fully to expose the coercive purpose of the so-called tax imposed by the present act. It is clear that the Department of Agriculture has properly described the plan as one to keep a non-co-operating minority in line. This is coercion by economic pressure. The asserted power of choice is illusory.

Free Choice Allowed

In Frost Trucking Company v. R. R. Commission, 271 U. S., 583, a state act was considered which provided for supervision and regulation of transportation for hire by automobile on the public highways. Certificates of convenience and necessity were to be obtained by persons desiring to use the highways for this purpose. The regulatory commission required that a private contract carrier should secure such a certificate as a condition of its operation. The effect of the commission's action was to transmute the private carrier into a public carrier. In other words, the privilege of using the highways as a private carrier for compensation was conditioned upon his dedicating his property to the quasipublic use of public transportation, while holding that the private carrier was not obliged to submit himself to the condition the commission denied him the privilege of using the highways if he did not do so. The argument was, as here, that the carrier had a free choice. This court said, in holding the act as construed unconstitutional:

"If so, constitutional guaranties, so carefully safeguarded against direct assault, are open to destruction by the indirect but no less effective process of requiring a surrender, which, though, in form voluntary, in fact lacks none of the elements of compulsion. Having regard to form alone, the act here is an offer to the private carrier of a privilege, which the state may grant or deny, upon a condition, which the carrier is free to accept or reject. In reality, the carrier is given no choice, except a choice between the rock and the whirlpool,—an option to forego a privilege which may be vital to his livelihood or submit to a requirement which may constitute an intolerable burden.

Purchasing Submission

But if the plan were one for purely voluntary co-operation it would stand no better so far as federal power is concerned. At best it is a scheme for purchasing with federal funds submission to federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states.

It is said that Congress has the undoubted right to appropriate money to executive officers for expenditure under contracts between the Government and individuals; that much of the total expenditures is so made. But appropriations and expenditures under contracts for proper governmental purposes cannot justify contracts which are not within federal power. And contracts for the reduction of acreage and the control of production are outside the range of that power. An appropriation to be expended by the United States under contracts calling for violation of a state law clearly would offend the Constitution. Is a statute less objectionable which authorizes expenditure of federal moneys to induce action in a field in which the United States has no power to inter-meddle? The Congress cannot invade state jurisdiction to compel individual action; no more can it purchase such action.

Types of Appropriation

We are referred to numerous types of federal appropriation which have been made in the past, and it is asserted no question has been raised as to their validity. We need not stop to examine or consider them. As was said in Massachusetts v. Mellon, Supra:

". . . As an examination of the acts of Congress will disclose, a large number of statutes appropriating or involving the expenditure of moneys for non-federal purposes have been enacted and carried into effect."

As the opinion points out, such expenditures have not been challenged because no remedy was open for testing their constitutionality in the courts.

Conditional Appropriations

We are not here concerned with a conditional appropriation of money, nor with a provision that

(Continued on Next Page)

AAA Owes $283,250,349

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 7

The AAA issued the following statement yesterday showing the amounts estimated due farmers on 1935 adjustment programs, the amount paid to date, and amounts still due:

	Estimated total	Paid	Still due
Cotton	$123,000,000	$110,318,820	$12,681,180
Wheat	115,600,000	60,210,198	55,389,802
Corn hogs	186,000,000	79,114,945	106,885,055
Tobacco	13,378,500	7,757,835	5,620,665
Sugar	90,000,000	55,000,000	35,000,000
Peanuts	3,582,783	2,429,249	1,153,534
Rice	9,918,845	9,398,042	520,112
Totals	$541,480,137	$324,229,789	$217,250,348

Due for winter wheat compliance, 1936 program: $66,000,000. Grand total still due: $283,250,349.

(In addition, AAA officials explained that they have paid out $200,000,000 more than has been received in processing taxes.)

Smash-Up of AAA Throws Officials Into Confusion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The wildest confusion since the Supreme Court smashed NRA swept official Washington last night as administration leaders sought to interpret the decision holding AAA unconstitutional.

Some of the principal questions, with the best available unofficial answers, were these:

Q.—Will payments to farmers on present contracts be paid?

A.—For the present, all payments have been stopped. Administration leaders hope some way will be found to meet the contracted obligations.

Q.—Will the 6500 AAA employees continue work?

A.—For the present, administrative expenses have been stopped. Officials said employees will report to work tomorrow as usual, and expressed hope a substitute would be found before physical liquidation of the AAA is necessary.

Q.—Does AAA have any money not coming from processing taxes?

A.—Yes. Officials said $90,000,000 remains from a direct appropriation by Congress, and that approximately $50,000,000 from the customs receipts fund is available.

Hope for Marketing Pacts

Q.—Is the entire adjustment administration smashed by the court's decision.

A.—AAA officials believe not. Opinion was expressed that marketing agreements and licenses were not affected; likewise authority to use money for removal of crop surpluses believed not affected.

Q.—Could marketing agreements be used to control prices of major commercial crops?

A.—AAA officials say marketing agreements are believed generally effective only for small crops in limited areas, such as fruits, vegetables and milk.

Q.—What will happen to the $150,000,000 estimated impounded in lower courts in injunction suits?

A.—It is believed that these funds will be returned to processors who paid them into the courts.

Q.—Will processors be able to sue the Government for the $979,000,000 paid to the Treasury in processing taxes?

A.—The Louisiana rice millers case, involving the AAA amendments, now before the Supreme Court, will decide this question. The amendments provided that the processor could not recover unless he proved he had not passed the tax on to the consumer.

Cotton Act Is Separate

Q.—Can wholesalers sue processors for return of taxes passed on to them in higher prices?

A.—In part, this depends on the decision of the court in the Louisiana millers case. If the court's decision is favorable to the processors, a wholesaler could sue only if his contract with the processor had specifically provided for refund if the tax was held unconstitutional.

Q.—Does this decision invalidate the Bankhead Cotton Act, the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act, and the Potato Act of 1935?

A.—No, except in effect. These are separate acts, designed to enforce the AAA. A suit testing the Bankhead Act is pending before the high court; the Kerr-Smith has been held invalid by a lower court; the Potato Act has not been challenged.

Q.—Will big purchasers of foodstuffs be able to recover floor stocks taxes paid when AAA was begun on stocks then in possession?

A.—Officials said this question had not been determined.

Q.—Could a farmer sue the Government for complete payment of his present contracts?

A.—Not without consent of the Government.

No Substitute Is Available

Q.—What effect is the decision expected to have on food prices?

A.—Officials said there probably would be no great effect immediately, since 1936 programs for wheat and hogs had aimed at nearly "normal production."

Q.—Has the AAA a substitute ready?

A.—No, the decision was far more sweeping than was expected.

Q.—What substitutes are under consideration?

A.—Adoption of a "little AAA" for each state, financed by federal grants; payments to farmers for "proper use" of land instead of crop reduction; adoption of a domestic allotment plan.

Q.—Could the Government enact new legislation to prevent processors from suing to recover AAA taxes?

A.—Congress might seek to do this, but Attorney General Cummings said he did not know whether such a law could be retroactive.

Q.—If processors whose taxes have been impounded in court injunctions will get their money back, isn't this an injustice to those who have paid?

A.—Attorney General Cummings believes it is. He said the Government is seeking some way to prevent such injustice.

Act Held Invasion of States' Rights as Minority Sees 'Absurd Consequences'

(Continued from Preceding Page)

if certain conditions are not complied with the appropriation shall no longer be available. By the Agricultural Adjustment Act the amount of the tax is appropriated to be expended only in payment under contracts whereby the parties bind themselves to regulation by the Federal Government. There is an obvious difference between a statute stating the conditions upon which moneys shall be expended and one effective only upon assumption of a contractual obligation to submit to a regulation which otherwise could not be enforced. Many examples pointing the distinction might be cited. We are referred to appropriations in aid of education, and it is said that no one has doubted the power of Congress to stipulate the sort of education for which money shall be expended. But an appropriation to an educational institution which by its terms is to become available only if the beneficiary enters into a contract to teach doctrines subversive of the Constitution is clearly bad. An affirmance of the authority of Congress so to condition the expenditure of an appropriation would tend to nullify all constitutional limitations upon legislative power.

But it is said that there is a wide difference in another respect, between compulsory regulation of the local affairs of a state's citizens and the mere making of a contract relating to their conduct; that if any state objects, it may declare the contract void and thus prevent those under the state's jurisdiction from complying with its terms. The argument is plainly fallacious. The United States can make the contract only if the federal power to tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract. If this does reach the subject matter, its exertion cannot be displaced by state action. To say otherwise is to deny the supremacy of the laws of the United States; to make them subordinate to those of a state. This would reverse the cardinal principle embodied in the Constitution and substitute one which declares that Congress may only effectively legislate as to matters within federal competence when the states do not dissent.

Constitutional Limitations

Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish those ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance. The Constitution and the entire plan of our Goverment negative any such use of the power to tax and to spend as the act undertakes to authorize. It does not help to declare that local conditions throughout the nation have created a situation of national concern; for this is but to say that whenever there is a widespread similarity of local conditions, Congress may ignore constitutional limitations upon its own powers and usurp those reserved to the states. If, in lieu of compulsory regulation of subjects within the states' reserved jurisdiction, which is prohibited, the Congress could invoke the taxing and spending power as a means to accomplish the same end, Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 would become the instrument for total subversion of the governmental powers reserved to the individual states.

Threat to All Industry

If the act before us is a proper exercise of the federal taxing power, evidently the regulation of all industry throughout the United States may be accomplished by similar exercise of the same power. It would be possible to exact money from one branch of an industry and pay it to another branch in every field of activity which lies within the province of the states. The mere threat of such a procedure might well induce the surrender of rights and the compliance with federal regulation as the price of continuance in business. A few instances will illustrate the thought.

Let us suppose Congress should determine that the farmer, the miner or some other producer of raw materials is receiving too much for his products, with consequent depression of the processing industry and idleness of its employees. Though, by confession, there is no power vested in Congress to compel by statute a lowering of the prices of the raw material, the same result might be accomplished, if the questioned act be valid, by taxing the producer upon his output and appropriating the proceeds to the processors, either with or without conditions imposed as the consideration for payment of the subsidy.

Power to Regulate Wages

We have held in Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States, 295 U. S. 495, that Congress has no power to regulate wages and hours of labor in a local business. If the petitioner is right this very end may be accomplished by appropriating money to be paid to employers from the federal Treasury under contracts whereby they agree to comply with certain standards fixed by federal law or by contract.

Should Congress ascertain that sugar refiners are not receiving a fair profit, and that this is detrimental to the entire industry, and in turn has its repercussions in trade and commerce generally, it might, in analogy to the present law, impose an excise of two cents a pound on every sale of the commodity and pass the funds collected to such refiners, and such only, as will agree to maintain a certain price.

AAA and Shoes

Assume that too many shoes are being manufactured throughout the nation; that the market is saturated, the price depressed, the factories running half-time, the employees suffering. Upon the principle of the statute in question Congress might authorize the Secretary of Commerce to enter into contracts with shoe manufacturers providing that each shall reduce his output and that the United States will pay him a fixed sum proportioned to such reduction, the money to make the payments to be raised by a tax on all retail shoe dealers or their customers.

Suppose that there are too many garment workers in the large cities; that this results in dislocation of the economic balance. Upon the principle contended for an excise might be laid on the manufacture of all garments manufactured and the proceeds paid to those manufacturers who agree to remove their plants to cities having not more than 100,000 population. Thus, through the asserted power of taxation, the Federal Government, against the will of individual states, might completely redistribute the industrial population.

A possible result of sustaining the claimed federal power would be that every business group which thought itself underprivileged might demand that a tax be laid on its vendors or vendees the proceeds to be appropriated to the redress of its deficiency of income.

Test by Application

These illustrations are given, not to suggest that any of the purposes mentioned are unworthy, but to demonstrate the scope of the principle for which the Government contends; to test the principle by its applications; to point out that, by the exercise of the asserted power, Congress would, in effect, under the pretext of exercising the taxing power, in reality accomplish prohibited ends. It cannot be said that they envisage improbable legislation. The supposed cases are no more improbable than would the present act have been deemed a few years ago.

Until recently no suggestion of the existence of any such power in the Federal Government has been advanced. The expressions of the framers of the Constitution, the decisions of this court interpreting that instrument and the writings of great commentators will be searched in vain for any suggestion that there exists in the clause under discussion or elsewhere in the Constitution, the authority whereby every provision and every fair implication from that instrument may be subverted, the independence of the individual states obliterated, and the United States converted into a central government exercising uncontrolled police power in every State of the Union, superseding all local control or regulation of the affairs or concerns of the states.

Local Self-Government

Hamilton himself, the leading advocate of broad interpretation of the power to tax and to appropriate for the general welfare, never suggested that any power granted by the Constitution could be used for the destruction of local self-government in the states. Story countenances no such doctrine. It seems never to have occurred to them, or to those who have agreed with them, that the general welfare of the United States (which has aptly been termed "an indestructible union, composed of indestructible states") might be served by obliterating the constituent members of the Union. But to this fatal conclusion the doctrine contended for would inevitably lead. And its sole premise is that, though the makers of the Constitution, in erecting the Federal Government, intended sedulously to limit and define its powers, so as to reserve to the states and the people sovereign power, to be wielded by the states and their citizens and not to be invaded by the United States, they, nevertheless, by a single clause gave power to the Congress to tear down the barriers, to invade the states' jurisdiction, and to become a parliament of the whole people, subject to no restrictions save such as are self-imposed. The argument when seen in its true character and in the light of its inevitable results must be rejected.

Since, as we have pointed out, there was no power in the Congress to impose the contested exaction, it could not lawfully ratify or confirm what an executive officer had done in that regard. Consequently the act of 1935 does not affect the rights of the parties.

The judgment is affirmed.

New Deal 'Score': Lost 8; Won 1

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 7

THE Government has won only one of the last eight Supreme Court cases involving New Deal laws or principles. The "box score":

Lost, 6 to 3—AAA.

Lost, 9 to 0—Conversion of building and loan associations to federal charters when opposed by states.

Lost, 9 to 0—President Roosevelt's dismissal of a federal trade commissioner.

Lost, 9 to 0—NRA codes.

Lost, 9 to 0—Original Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act.

Lost, 5 to 4—Original Railroad Pension Act.

Won, 5 to 4—Gold devaluation cases.

Lost, 8 to 1—Federal regulation of "hot oil" shipments.

Dissenting Opinion By Justice Stone

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The text of the dissenting opinion on the AAA case read by Justice Stone yesterday and concurred in by Justices Brandeis and Cardozo follows:

I think the judgment should be reversed.

The present stress of widely held and strongly expressed differences of opinion of the wisdom of the Agricultural Adjustment Act makes it important, in the interest of clear thinking and sound result, to emphasize at the outset certain propositions which should have controlling influence in determining the validity of the act. They are:

1. The power of courts to declare a statute unconstitutional is subject to two guiding principles of decision which ought never to be absent from judicial consciousness. One is that courts are concerned only with the power to enact statutes, not with their wisdom. The other is that while unconstitutional exercise of power by the executive and legislative branches of the government is subject to judicial restraint, the only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint. For the removal of unwise laws from the statute books appeal lies not to the courts but to the ballot and to the processes of democratic government.

Use of Tax Questioned

2. The constitutional power of Congress to levy an excise tax upon the processing of agricultural products is not questioned. The present levy is held invalid, not for any want of power in Congress to lay such a tax to defray public expenditures, including those for the general welfare, but because the use to which its proceeds are put is disapproved.

3. As the present depressed state of agriculture is nation-wide in its extent and effects, there is no basis for saying that the expenditure of public money in aid of farmers is not within the specifically granted power of Congress to levy taxes to "provide for the . . . general welfare." The opinion of the court does not declare otherwise.

Laying of Tax Valid

4. No question of a variable tax fixed from time to time by fiat or the Secretary of Agriculture, or of unauthorized delegation of legislative power, is now presented. The schedule of rates imposed by the Secretary in accordance with the original command of Congress has since been specifically adopted and confirmed by act of Congress, which has declared that it shall be the lawful tax. Act of Aug. 24, 1935, —Stat.—. That is the tax which the Government now seeks to collect. Any defects there may have been in the manner of laying the tax by the Secretary have now been removed by the exercise of the power of Congress to pass a curative statute validating an intended, though defective tax. United States v. Heintzen & Co., 206 U. S. 370; Graham & Foster v. Goodell, 282 U. S. 409; Cf. Milliken v. United States, 283 U. S. 15. The Agricultural Adjustment Act as thus amended declares that none of its provisions shall fail because others are pronounced invalid.

Tax Aimed to Regulate

It is with these preliminary and hardly controverted matters in mind that we should direct our attention to the pivot on which the decision of the court is made to turn. It is that a levy unquestionably within the taxing power of Congress may be treated as invalid because it is a step in a plan to regulate agricultural production and is thus a forbidden infringement of state power. The levy is not any the less an exercise of taxing power because it is intended to defray an expenditure for the general welfare rather than for some other support of government. Nor is the levy and collection of the tax pointed to as effecting the regulation.

While all federal taxes inevitably have some influence on the internal economy of the states, it is not contended that the levy of a processing tax upon manufacturers using agricultural products as raw material has any perceptible regulatory effect upon either their production or manufacture. The tax is unlike the penalties which were held invalid in the child labor tax case, 250 U. S. 20, in Hill v. Wallace, 259 U. S. 44, in Linder v. United States, 268 U. S. 5, 17, and in United States v. Constantine, decided Dec. 11, 1935, because they were themselves the instruments of regulation by virtue of their coercive effect on matters left to the control of the states. Here regulation, if any there be, is accomplished not by the tax but by the method by which its proceeds are expended, and would equally be accomplished by any like use of public funds, regardless of their source.

Simply Stated

The methods may be simply stated. Out of the available fund payments are made to such farmers as are willing to curtail their productive acreage, who in fact do so and who in advance have filed their written undertaking to do so with the secretary of agriculture. In saying that this method of spending public moneys is an invasion of the reserved powers of the states, the court does not assert that the expenditure of public funds to promote the general welfare is not a substantial power specifically delegated to the national government, as Hamilton and Story pronounced it to be.

It does not deny that the expenditure of funds for the benefit of farmers and in aid of a program of curtailment of production of agricultural products, and thus of a supposedly better ordered national economy, is within the specifically granted power. But it is declared that state power is nevertheless infringed by the expenditure of the proceeds of the tax to compensate farmers for the curtailment of their cotton acreage. Although the farmer is placed under no legal compulsion to reduce acreage, it is said that the mere offer of compensation for so doing is a species of economic coercion which operates with the same legal force and effect as though the curtailment were made mandatory by act of Congress.

In any event it is insisted that even though not coercive the expenditure of public funds to induce the recipients to curtail production is itself an infringement of state power, since the Federal Government cannot invade the domain of the states by the "purchase" of performance of acts which it has no power to compel.

Coercion Denied

Of the assertion that the payments to farmers are coercive, it is enough to say that no such contention is pressed by the taxpayer, and no such consequences were to be anticipated or appear to have resulted from the administration of the act. The suggestion of cercion finds no support in the record or in any data showing the actual operation of the act. Threat of loss, not hope of gain, is the essence of economic coercion.

Members of a long depressed industry have undoubtedly been tempted to curtail acreage by the hope of resulting better prices and by the proffered opportunity to obtain needed ready money. But there is nothing to indicate that those who accepted benefits were impelled by fear of lower prices if they did not accept, or that at any stage in the operation of the plan a farmer could say whether, apart from the certainty of cash payments at specified times, the advantage would lie with curtailment of production plus compensation, rather than with the same or increased acreage plus the expected rise in prices which actually occurred.

Although the Agricultural Adjustment Act was put into operation in June, 1933, the official reports of the Department of Agriculture show that 6,343,000 acres of productive cotton land, 14 per cent of the total, did not participate in the plan in 1934, and 2,790,000 acres, 6 per cent of the total, did not participate in 1935. Of the total number of farms growing cotton, estimated at 1,500,000, 33 per cent in 1934 and 13 per cent in 1935 did not paraticipate.

Bankhead Act

It is significant that in the congressional hearings on the bill that became the Bankhead Act, 48 stat. 598, as amended by act of June 20, 1934, 48 stat. 1184, which imposes a tax of 50 per cent on all cotton produced in excess of limits prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, there was abundant testimony that the restriction of cotton production attempted by the agricultural adjustment act could not be secured without the coercive provisions of the Bankhead Act. See hearing before Committe on Agriculture, U. S. Senate, on S. 1974, 73d Cong., 2d. sess.; hearing before Committee on Agriculture, U. S. House of Representatives on H. R. 8402, 73d Cong., 2d sess. The Senate and House committee so reported, Senate report No, 283, 73d Cong., 2d sess., P. 3; House report No. 867, 73d Cong., 2d sess, P. 3.

The report of the department of agriculture on the administration of the agricultural adjustment act (Feb. 15, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1934), p. 50, points out that the Bankhead Act was passed in response to a strong sentiment in favor of mandatory production control "that would prevent non-co-operating farmers from increasing their own plantings in order to capitalize upon the price advances that had resulted from the reductions made by contract signers." The presumption of constitutionality of a statute is not to be overturned by an assertion of its coercive effect which rests on nothing more substantial than groundless speculation.

Tax Limitations

It is upon the contention that state power is infringed by purchased regulation of agricultural production that chief reliance is placed. It is insisted that, while the Constitution gives to Congress, in specific and unambiguous terms, the power to tax and spend, the power is subject to limitations which do not find their origin in any express provision of the Constitution and to which other expressly delegated powers are not subject.

The Constitution requires that public funds shall be spent for a defined purpose, the promotion of the general welfare. Their expenditure usually involves payment on terms which will insure use by the selected recipients within the limits of the constitutional purpose. Expenditures would fail of their purpose and thus lose their constitutional sanction if the terms of payment were not such that by their influence on the action of the recipients the permitted end would be attained. The power of Congress to spend is inseparable from persuasion to action over which Congress has no legislative control. Congress may not command that the science of agriculture be taught in state universities. But if it would aid the teaching of that science by grants to state institutions, it is appropriate, if not necessary, that the grant be on the condition, incorporated in the Morrill act, 12 stat. 503, 26 stat. 417, that it be used for the intended purpose. Similarly it would seem to be compliance with the Constitution, not violation of it, for the Government to take and the university to give a contract that the grant would be so used. It makes no difference that there is a promise to do an act which the condition is calculated to induce. Condition and promise are alike valid since both are in furtherance of the national purpose for which the money is appropriated.

Aim Must Be Legitimate

These effects upon individual action, which are but incidents of the authorized expenditure of government money, are pronounced to be themselves a limitation upon the granted power, and so the time-honored principle of constitutional interpretation that the granted power includes all those which are incident to it is reversed. "Let the end be legitimate," said the great Chief Justice, "let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." McCulloch v. Maryland 4 Wheat. 316, 421. This cardinal guide to constitutional exposition must now be rephrased so far as the spending power of the Federal Government is concerned. Let the expenditure be to promote the general welfare, still, if it is needful in order to insure its use for the intended purpose to influence any action which Congress cannot command because within the sphere of state government, the expenditure is unconstitutional. And taxes otherwise lawfully levied are likewise unconstitutional if they are appropriated to the expenditure whose incident is condemned.

Spending Power a Tool

Congress, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, has set aside intrastate railroad rates. It has made and destroyed intrastate industries by raising or lowering tariffs. These results are said to be permissible because they are incidents of the commerce power and the power to levy duties on imports. See Minnesota rate cases, 230 U. S. 352; Shreveport rate cases, 234 U. S. 342; board of trustees of the University of Illinois v. United States, 289 U. S. 48. The only conclusion to be drawn is that results become lawful when they are incident of those powers but unlawful when incident to the similarly granted power to tax and spend.

Such a limitation is contradictory and destructive of the power to appropriate for the public welfare, and is incapable of practical application. The spending power of Congress is in addition to the legislative power and not subordinate to it. This independent grant of the power of the purse, and its very nature, involving in its exercise the duty to insure expenditure within the granted power, presuppose freedom of selection among divers ends and aims, and the capacity to impose such conditions as will render the choice effective. It is a contradiction in terms to say that there is power to spend for the national welfare, while rejecting any power to impose conditions reasonably adapted to the attainment of the end which alone would justify the expenditure.

Absurd Consequences

The limitation now sanctioned must lead to absurd consequences. The Government may give seeds to farmers, but may not condition the gift upon their being planted in places where they are most needed or even planted at all. The Government may give money to the unemployed, but may not ask that those who get it shall give labor in return, or even use it to support their families. It may give money to sufferers from earthquake, fire, tornado, pestilence or flood, but may not impose conditions — health precautions designed to prevent the spread of disease, or induce the movement of population to safer or more sanitary areas. All that, because it is purchased regulation infringing state powers, must be left for the states, who are unable or unwilling to supply the necessary relief.

The Government may spend its money for vocational rehabilitation, 48 stat. 389, but it may not supervise the process which it undertakes to aid. It may spend its money for the suppression of the boll weevil, but may not compensate the farmers for suspending the growth of cotton in the infected areas. It may aid state reforestation and forest fire prevention agencies, 43 stat. 653, but may not be permitted to supervise their conduct. It may support rural schools, 39 stat. 929, 45 stat. 1151, 48 stat. 492, but may not condition its grant by the requirement that certain standards be maintained.

Answer Seems Plain

It may appropriate moneys to be expended—by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "to aid in financing agriculture, commerce and industry," and to facilitate "the exportation of agricultural and other products." Do all its activities collapse because, in order to effect the permissible purpose, in myriad ways the money is paid out upon terms and conditions which influence action of the recipients within the states, which Congress cannot command? The answer would seem plain. If the expenditure is for a national public purpose, that purpose will not be thwarted because payment is on condition which will advance that purpose.

The action which Congress induces by payments of money to promote the general welfare, but which it does not command or coerce, is but an incident to a specifically granted power, but a permissible means to a legitimate end. If appropriation in aid of a program of curtailment of agricultural production is constitutional, and it is not denied that it is, payment to farmers on condition that they reduce their crop acreage is constitutional. It is not any the less so because the farmer at his own option promises to fulfill the condition.

Power of Purse

That governmental power of the purse is a great one is not now for the first time announced. Every student of the history of government and economics is aware of its magnitude and of its existence in every civilized government. Both were well understood by the framers of the Constitution when they sanctioned the grant of the spending power to the Federal Government, and both were recognized by Hamilton and Story, whose views of the spending power as standing on a parity with the other powers specifically granted, have hitherto been generally accepted.

The suggestion that it must now be curtailed by judicial fiat because it may be abused by unwise use hardly rises to the dignity of argument. So may judicial power be abused. "The power to tax is the power to destroy," but we do not, for that reason, doubt its existence, or hold that its efficacy is to be restricted by its incidental or collateral effects upon the states. See Veazie Bank v. Fenno 8 Wall. 553; McCray v. United States, 195 U. S. 27; compare Magnano Co. v. Hamilton 292 U. S. 40.

The power to tax and spend is not without constitutional restraints. One restriction is that the purpose must be truly national. Another is that it may not be used to coerce action left to state control. Another is the conscience and patriotism of Congress and the Executive. "It must be remembered that legislators are the ultimate guardians of the liberties and welfare of the people in quite as great a degree as the courts." Justice Holmes in Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company v. May 194 U. S. 267, 270.

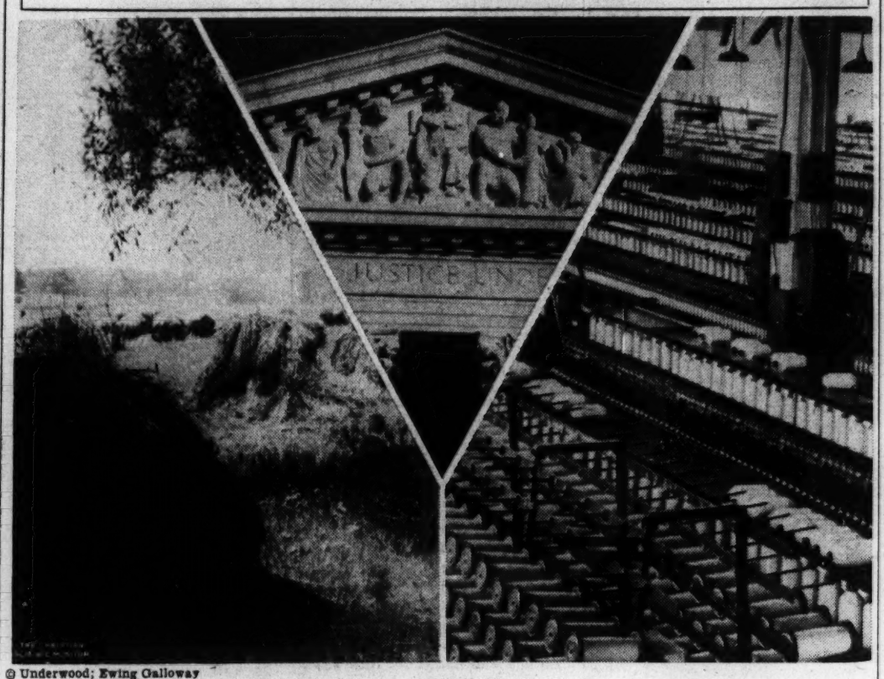
Tortured Construction

A tortured construction of the Constitution is not to be justified by recourse to extreme examples of reckless congressional spending which might occur if courts could not prevent—expenditures which, even if they could be thought to effect any national purpose, would be possible only by action of a legislature lost to all sense of public responsibility. Such suppositions must leave unmoved any but the mind accustomed to believe that it is the business of courts to sit in judgment on the wisdom of legislative action. Courts are not the only agency of government that must be assumed to have capacity to govern. Congress and the courts both unhappily may falter or be mistaken in the performance of their constitutional duty.

The interpretation of our great charter of government which proceeds on any assumption that the responsibility for the preservation of our institutions is the exclusive concern of any one of the three branches of government, or that it alone can save them from destruction, is far more likely, in the long run, "to obliterate the constituent members" or "an indestructible union of indestructible states" than the frank recognition that language, even of a Constitution, may mean what it says: That the power to tax and spend includes the power to relieve a nationwide economic maladjustment by conditional gifts of money.

Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Cardozo join in this opinion.

The Nation Responds



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Farm **Court** **Industry**

While the Farmer Mourned the Annihilation of the AAA by the Supreme Court, Industry, Especially the Cotton Textile Trade, Hailed the End of the Processing Taxes

Newspapers of United States Comment on the AAA Decision

New York Times—Mr. Justice Roberts, writing the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court, alluded to the "grave sense of responsibility" which judges must feel in setting aside an act of Congress as unconstitutional. No doubt, the three dissenting justices felt the same responsibility. It was a 6 to 3 decision of the court, and most people will agree that a divided opinion in such a case was unfortunate. It was a unanimous court that held NRA to be invalid, and one could have wished that we had a similar unanimity in either voiding or upholding AAA. However, the decision by a majority is binding and final. It will be accepted as such by the country.

Herald Tribune, New York—The opinion of Mr. Justice Roberts against the constitutionality of AAA is plainly of historic importance. To reach a decision in this case the Supreme Court was obliged to consider a phase of the fundamental law which had never been brought before it for definition—the "general welfare" limitation upon the taxing power of Congress contained in Article I, Section 3, of the Constitution.

What the court was expected to do, practically for the first time, was to study the "general welfare" clause in relation to the Constitution as a whole and endeavor to say what the drafters of the great charter meant by placing this very general phrase where they did.

The point of Mr. Justice Roberts will repay reading by any one. It is a model of clarity and trenchant reasoning, ranking with the great decisions of the court. The unceremonious fashion in which it sweeps aside the various subterfuges of the law should be a warning to those optimistic New Dealers who had thought to hoodwink the court and evade the Constitution by trick or glibly stated purpose.

Kansas City Star—Irrespective of the effect of the Supreme Court decision upon the final farm policy of the Government, the court's action has precipitated an immediate crisis in the payment on farm contracts already entered into or complied with by farmers. Some way must be found, even if on a relief basis, for compensating farmers who have reduced their production in compliance with Government contracts. The existing situation calls for an intensive drive for the recovery of foreign markets.

Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal—The relief which the Government extended farmers in the form of benefit payments has helped. Aid was given in the form of benefit payments and the farmers took those checks, signed away the right to manage their own properties, voted as AAA agents told them to and pretended to be grateful. It is regrettable that the matter had to go the extreme of Supreme Court review. American independence of thought and action, exhibited at the start of the triple A, should have voided that.

Portland (Ore.) Oregonian—The court's decision, by analogy, carries down with AAA so much other legislation as to point the complete and final wreck of the New Deal. Political policies and strategies of the major parties must be rebuilt from the ground up. What promised to be a campaign of defense and criticism becomes one in which one's guess is as good as another as to what will entrance the voters. And they cannot be expected to vote their gratitude for benefits ended and incapable of revival. Hope stirs in the heart of Republicans that the country will be more disposed to divorce the Administration now that the children are all dead.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—One fact is certain. The budgetary situation must now be considered anew and in conjunction with whatever new agricultural policy may be offered as a substitute for AAA. Not much less certain is the need for an early modification of the entire program of a managed recovery in agriculture. Either the Government must take an entirely new tack or it must allow its program of agricultural adjustment to go by the way of a managed industrial recovery under NRA.

Baltimore Sun—So sweeping is this condemnation of the principle underlying the AAA that it may be doubted that any kind of scheme looking toward the regulation of agricultural production by the Federal Government can be sustained in the courts. The AAA has been killed as effectively and completely as the Schechter decision killed the NRA. It would appear that either some entirely new principle must be devised or else the whole idea of helping the farmers through federal regulation must be scrapped.

Boston Daily Globe—The decision has been made with so much emphasis that there is little room to doubt short shrift for other more drastic acts for the regulation of cotton, tobacco and potatoes when their turn comes.

The fate of other new-deal measures not based upon the welfare clause cannot be inferred at this time, but there is abundant evidence that the majority of the Court is in a conservative mood.

The Administration is reported to have made preparations for an adverse decision on AAA, but the Court having ruled out agriculture as a federal concern, the task of framing a substitute is difficult. It would seem that the only effective regulation of agriculture by the Federal Government could come after a change in the Constitution.

Looking further ahead, barriers are seen for the Social Security legislation because that levies special taxes on business and will undoubtedly be challenged on the same ground, that the revenue derived will be used for purposes not within the federal jurisdiction.

When the NRA was thrown out the Administration was deprived of its claim to having brought about industrial recovery. And now credit for betterment of the agricultural situation is impaired unless some other means of administering restoratives is found.

It is, of course, possible that the necessity for the AAA has disappeared with the emergency itself.

Boston Post—The Supreme Court decision on the AAA strikes at the very heart of the New Deal. There can be little hope for favorable decisions on such vital administration policies as cotton control, the Guffey coal regulation act, the Tennessee Valley case, and, very probably, the Social Security Act in its present form.

The decision of the majority is not only sweeping in its implications, but it contains the sternest sort of a warning against the persistent invasion of the rights of states by the Administration.

More than this—it virtually compels the President to make his campaign on the sole issue of amending the Constitution.

He cannot retreat on all New Deal fronts. If the decision were confined to a single feature of the New Deal, however important, he might find other ways of achieving the purpose within the Constitution. But the Supreme Court majority serves notice on him that it will not tolerate the attempt to set up a national program which invades the province of the states. Nearly all the New Deal policies are in that category.

Boston Herald—The judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the Hoosac Mills litigation will receive an enthusiastic welcome from New Englanders. . . . They have opposed the AAA, not because it was an effort to aid agriculture, but because they doubted its constitutionality and because it has penalized the industrial East heavily for the benefit of the nonindustrial West and South. . . .

The cotton processing taxes, which were the heart of the AAA, have borne down heavily on our mills. Congress passed the law at just the time when the business was as badly in need of assistance as wheat, cotton, corn and hogs were. The tax applied to the southern cotton mills, as well as ours, but the South had the benefit of a liberal wage differential, and the cotton growers were among the principal beneficiaries of the AAA.

New England has not maintained that the processing taxes were the main difficulty in our textile situation. As the Governor's committee of New Hampshire said in its recent comprehensive report on the Amoskeag, the troubles antedated the New Deal, but the processing taxes made a desperate plight more desperate. Removal of the taxes would tend to hasten textile recovery. This, presumably, will be the ultimate result of the decision, after a period of bewilderment and readjustment.

Sharecroppers Elated By Voiding of AAA

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7 (AP)—H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' (sharecropper) Union, today said, "The cotton reduction program was a landlords' code and brought nothing but increased hardship to the sharecropper and tenant."

Voiding of the AAA by the Supreme Court brought "no regret to members of the union," he said. "The benefit payments of millions of dollars have largely gone to the plantation owners, but not to the real producers of cotton."

Anti-War League Assails Participation in Olympics

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7 (AP)—The American League Against War and Fascism opposed American participation in the Olympic Games and condemned "every manifestation of anti-Semitism in the United States" at the final session of its three-day congress Jan. 5.

Delegates from 123 cities adopted more than a score of other resolutions, which included attacks on company unions, the Hearst press, imprisonment of Angelo Herndon and Tom Mooney, "gag" bills, "anti-labor, anti-Negro, pro-war and pro-Fascist propaganda."

Iranian Minister Recalled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Iranian Legation has announced that Minister Chaffar Djalal has been recalled by his Government. The envoy from the Iranian kingdom (formerly Persia) recently figured in a diplomatic incident when he was arrested on a speeding charge at Elkton, Md.

Boston Day . . . Snow, Parker, Wages, Milk . .

(Continued from Page 1)

minimum wages in 22 industrial occupations in which men and women are employed and it was proposed that eventually the Department of Labor and Industries would establish minimum wages in those industries.

The boards announced by Mr. Moriarty today cover the following industries: men's clothing and raincoats; men's furnishings; toys, games and sporting goods; women's clothing.

At present, minimum wages in these industries range from $7 a week for inexperienced men's clothing workers to $14 a week for women's garment makers. The single minimum wage under the new setup is that for laundry workers. There are several, however, under old laws.

These laws, however, provided only for the publication in newspapers of the offenders' names. The new law states that if, nine months after his name has been published, the employer involved does not alter his wages to fit the minimum scale, he shall be prosecuted by the Department of Labor and Industries.

Being studied by other boards appointed by Mr. Moriarty are the boot and shoe cut stock findings industry, the muslin workers, retail-store workers. The last mentioned is expected to be the first prepared.

Weather—Four Cold Winters Are Forecast

H Helm Clayton, the Canton man who forecasts weather on a long-distance basis so that cities may know when the greatest demands will be made on their snow-fighting equipment, coal-dealers can tell when their sales will jump or nosedive, and department stores can lay in supplies of raincoats and galoshes —says the next four years will be colder than normal throughout the territory east of the Mississippi.

"This does not mean," he says, "that every season or every year during the cold period will average colder than normal, but during this interval there should occur at least one cold winter and spring, perhaps two, and at least one cool rainy summer and autumn, perhaps two."

Polymet Case—Trial Opens in Federal Court

The Government's trial of William L. Jarvis and seven others who are alleged to have taken part in the Polymet Manufacturing Company stock fraud formally opened today. For nearly an hour, John Allen, clerk of the Federal District Court, where the men are being tried, read the consolidated indictments which charge them with having used the mails to defraud and with having violated the Securities and Exchange Act by utilizing the telephone in their transactions.

Following the reading of the indictment, Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett opened the Government's case, which is being tried before Justice Elisha Brewster. Earlier in the day the jury was impaneled, which includes accountants, carpenters, printers, plumbers and an organ builder. The foreman is Abbott H. Heare of Manchester, Mass., a company executive.

Chief defendants are Mr. Jarvis and Samuel L. Gaines, who are represented by Francis P. Carney; Arthur E. Gibbs, whose attorney is John C. Johnstone, and Joseph V. Barget, alias Joseph Allen, represented by James F. Cavanagh. Others on trial include Arthur Waldo of Winthrop Harry Flackman of Deal, N. J., Morris B. Shuman, alias Benny Shuman and Sydney Jollak.

Legislature—Bills Continue to Pour In

With more than 500 bills filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and more than 100 filed in the Senate as January 11, the deadline for filing, draws near, the number of legislative proposals was still behind last year's total today. But petitions and suggestions continued to pour in and House and Senate clerks had a hard time keeping their fountain pens filled.

Among the more important measures filed during the past 24 hours were the following:

1. By Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston and Elmer C. Nelson of Milford—a bill to limit the state tax on cities and towns to 5 per cent of Massachusetts' annual expenditures. Last year, the state tax was $10,000,000.

Commented the sponsors of the measure:

"Every year the Legislature appropriates so much money for the expense of running the state government. It then figures out how much revenue it is likely to get from existing taxes, and it then makes up the deficiency by levying the difference upon the cities and towns. . . . Obviously, the cities and towns have no way of meeting the state tax except by raising their own real estate taxes. . . . The reason why we have allowed any state tax to continue is that it is practically impossible for each Legislature to make an exact balance of expenditures and revenues.

"We believe, however, that it is possible to come within 5 per cent or approximately $3,000,000 under present conditions and we believe that for the sake of having one flexible item of revenue such a limited tax is proper."

2. By Sewall A. Brackett, Boston attorney—a bill to cause Patriots Day, Memorial Day, Columbus Day and Armistice Day to fall inevitably on Mondays. Chief instigators behind this measure are the Field and Forest Club who could then be sure of four three-day week ends.

3. By Vernon Marr, chairman of the Republican state committee, and Democratic state committee — a measure to offset a conflict in the dates of the State and National Republication conventions.

4. By Representative Irwin of East Boston—a bill to reduce interest rates on small loans from three to two per cent and a bill calling for a Boston primary election for mayor.

5. By Representative Morris of Everett—a bill authorizing the Metropolitan District to purchase the Boston Elevated Railway at a cost of $21,300,000. The district now owns $52,600,000 of the El's $74,700,000 outstanding stock.

Representative Patrick J. Walsh of Hyde Park filed a similar measure. Both bills were filed under the option provision of the 1918 public control act to the El. Representative Morris' petition provides for a payment of $87 a share to stockholders while Representative Walsh suggests payment of not less than $85 a share.

6. By Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield (filed for Arthur L. Race, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association)—a bill providing that hotels having 20 or more rooms would be exempt from local option in the event that the voters in a state election decided to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages or restrict it to wine and beer.

Eclipse—Harvard-Tech Prepare for Long Journey

Astronomers today bent earnestly ever equipment at Harvard College Observatory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as they prepared for a joint expedition to Soviet Russia. On June 19, 1936, Old Sol will go into total eclipse as far as much of Asia is concerned, and the two American schools want to be on hand to interview him in a friendly mood.

Inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere won't see the eclipse, and this explains a trip projected to Ak-Bulak in the southern Ural Mountains. Dr. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard will lead the expedition. He will be assisted by Dr. Joseph C. Boyce of M. I. T. and Henry Hemmendinger, graduate student. From a technical standpoint their program was described today as "chiefly spectographic."

Schools—Committee's First Session Bit Confused

It was rather a confused little meeting last night down at 11 Beacon Street as Boston's School Committee held its first session of the New Year. One member wasn't voting, another was urging that all sessions be henceforth held in public and a third member made a speech defending the committee from aspersions cast upon it Saturday by the outgoing Suffolk County Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury said that inertia, looseness, perhaps corruption were prevalent on the School Committee and some members should be ousted. This drew fire from Frederick R. Sullivan of Charlestown, who was chosen chairman of the committee to succeed Dr. Charles E. Mackey last night.

"If the Grand Jury," he declared, "was in possession of any evidence of irregularities or violations of truth on the part of any member of the School Committee, it was the duty of the Grand Jury to name that man. . . . Their failure indicates either a lack of courage on their part or a lack of facts upon which to base a conclusion."

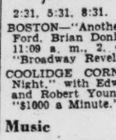
Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, member from Dorchester, refused to vote on school matters until the investigation of the committee is completed. The newly-elected member, Harry J. Smith of Brighton, announced he would attend no star chamber sessions of the School Committee. He asked that all be public.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.



"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Truth About Italy." Lowell Thomas in "Going Places." "Troubles in Toyland," "Stranger Than Fiction," and "All Sealed Up."

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." Paramount: 9:36 a. m., 12:44, 3:32, 6:20, 8:59. Fenway: 1:37, 4:13, 6:49, 9:25. Also "Trouble in Toyland." Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Also "Broadway Hostess."

EXETER—Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in "The Bride Comes Home." 11:15 a. m., 1:59, 4:43, 7:27, 10:31. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his "Sweethearts of the Air." Sevitzky's orchestra.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

UPTOWN—"Frisco Kid." 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton. 1:05, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05.

MEMORIAL—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UNIVERSITY—Charles Laughton and Clark Gable in "Mutiny on the Bounty," 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "March of Time." No. 9.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Capice" and news reel.

TREMONT—Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Forsaking All Others." 10:07 a. m., 12:54, 3:54, 6:54, 9:54. "Unknown Woman." 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:31, 5:31, 8:31.

BOSTON—"Another Face," with Wallace Ford, Brian Donlevy and Phyllis Brooks. 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:51, 7:42, 10:33. Stage: "Broadway Revels."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Remember Last Night," with Edward Arnold, Sally Eilers and Robert Young. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "$1000 a Minute." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Other Events

ADVERTISING CLUB—Educational course meeting. Subject: Car cards. Speakers: T. Frank Joyce and Edward D. Parent. Herald-Traveler Auditorium. 6:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on "The General Situation in Europe" by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—"Dancers' Night." Exhibitions by talented artists, followed by general dancing. Hotel Statler. 8.

HOTEL TOURAINE — Dinner meeting of the New England Paper Merchants' Association. 7.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Print Galleries" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—Press and publicity conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. 10:30 and 2.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting, talking pictures, "The Story of Rope." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Community Fund Sets Up $3,750,000 Goal for Boston

The 1936 Boston Community Fund campaign fired its first shot last night at a goal of $3,750,000.

More than 1000 special guests of the campaign heard speakers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel praise Boston for joining this year in a national community fund movement, linking practically all the large cities and many of the small ones in the common purpose of meeting community relief problems.

Handled with clock-work precision, the dinner and its attendant ceremonies seemed to symbolize the know-what-we-are-doing organization developed in Boston over the last few years for the collecting of relief funds. This crusade of some 30,000 solicitors with headquarters at 70 Federal Street was described in glowing terms last night by four speakers; Stuart C. Rand, Boston attorney; Charles Francis Adams, president of the Community Federation of Boston campaign and former Secretary of the Navy; Charles P. Taft, son of the former President and chairman of the Cincinnati Community chest, and R. L. Dana, director of the Boston campaign drive.

Says Day Has Arrived

It was observed by Mr. Adams that the long-anticipated day of permanent centralized planning and financing for social service in Boston—had arrived, possibly to form the foundation for centralized planning in all lines of community enterprise. As contrasted with past emergency campaign drives in Boston, he said, the 1936 drive will be backed by a permanent setup having continuity of planning and leadership. This is the chief reason that campaign officials predicted the goal would be well oversubscribed.

What such a permanent organization can do to insure a maximum of relief funds going to those in need and a minimum going toward administrative costs was described by Mr. Taft, fresh from his activities in Cincinnati, which boasts of long strides in the direction of planned economy in relief.

The Example of Cincinnati

In the old days in Cincinnati, he explained, campaigns cost as much as 15 per cent of the funds obtained. The cost of raising funds under modern planning, he said, was less than 2 per cent as long as the banks paid interest on deposits.

The advantages he saw in community campaigns was the spreading of the burden upon all those able to share the burden, an opportunity for all to give, a regular reminder to give with a reduction in the number of times the door bells are rung and the economies effected through centralized relief.

These community drives appeared to the speakers as the shock brigades to take the brunt of relief work when the Federal Government finally withdraws completely from the business of relief.

Raising Funds at Low Cost

"The object of this drive," Mr. Taft said, "is to raise money for many social agencies, and they have more at stake than anyone else.

"To begin with, a successful campaign will raise the money for each of them at far less cost and with much less effort than any other means for financing their programs. I would also emphasize that, generally speaking, the Community Fund does not eliminate agencies, but integrates their work and prevents overlapping and duplication.

"There is, of course, some loss of independence and there is also a loss of identifiable support in the community. Nevertheless, in other cities the very strongest agencies have found that this loss is more than balanced by the good to the community which follows from the joint effort.

"I would suggest, by way of warning, that both the Community Federation and the individual agencies must undertake special efforts, both during the campaign and at other times of the year, to educate the public about the work of each individual agency.

"A very common reaction among larger givers is to complain bitterly at current rates of taxation and to question the necessity of giving when the Government, both local and national, is paying out so much. Well, in the first place, I also hear from the same sources vehement complaints about how badly the Government does it.

"If that is so, then givers need to be organized and powerful on a nonpolitical basis, in order to bring pressure on the Government. The results of that pressure were seen in the reversal of the President's policy last summer as to corporate deductions for charitable gifts.

Government Relief Limited

"In the second place, the Government is not doing all the relief. It cannot, in view of the size of the problem, do more than furnish food, shelter, and some relief to transients. If we want relief work to be constructive, it can only be done through private agencies. You may not know that there is a period of one to three weeks before the Government pays anything to persons on WPA. The private agencies have to support them in that period. The Government does not do anything for the hospitals, the handicapped or the children in institutions. Private agencies have to supply this type of relief."

Short Campaigns Best

Many persons have asked why the community campaign is so short. Mr. Dana answered that question with these words:

"Because a reasonably well organized short campaign has always proved more successful than the awkward long campaign which is more difficult to organize. With so many things to say, so many things to do and so short a time in which to do it, we adopt brevity as a guiding principle in all our work."

The campaign goal is lower than it was last year. The directors of the Federation, according to Mr. Dana, decided that it was better judgment to fix the amount to be raised at an attainable level, even though less than the actual requirements, than to fix it at a figure beyond the capacity of the community to contribute this year.

Must Better Last Year

We believe $3,750,000 can be raised," he said, "but to raise it means that we must better last year's figures by about $400,000. There are only two sources from which this additional money can come, more contributors, and larger contributions. We expect to have more contributors, but their gifts are likely to be small. It will be impossible to get the $400,000 additional money from $5, $10 and $15 gifts. If we are to reach our $3,750,000 goal, the large gifts of last year must be still larger this year."

The campaign officially swings into action, Jan. 26-Feb. 10, with an opening night gathering at the Boston Opera House to be addressed by Mayor Mansfield and Governor Curley.

Five Nations—Help Make Up Yiddish Orchestra

Music transcends racial lines, according to Charles Rosen, conductor of the Yiddish Art orchestra of Boston. While his baton waves for Yiddish music only, six nationalities respond. Among the 14 members of the orchestra are a Belgian, a German, a Lithuanian, an Italian, and Americans of colonial descent. At present only four are Jewish.

Mr. Rosen, a musician and director of Yiddish operetta in Boston for more than 25 years, declares professional ability is his sole criterion. His orchestra appears with the Yiddish Art Theater under federal sponsorship.

Briefs

Appointed to succeed William Arthur Reilly, member of the Boston Finance Commission who recently resigned, was James E. Maguire, named today by Governor Curley. Mr. Maguire's appointment was immediately confirmed by the executive council under suspension of rules. The new appointee is an editor of the East Boston Free Press and has long been a stanch Curley rooter.

Edward Guarnelli, self-confessed killer of Walter R. Doucette, state prison guard, in a recent escape, attempted to plead guilty to first degree murder before Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court today. But because such a plea is not allowed by Massachusetts law, a plea of not guilty was entered. Antonio Repucci, Guarnelli's companion in the escape, pleaded not guilty. About 30 fully armed policemen attended the session at which both convicts were remanded to State Prison awaiting trial.

Nicholas W. Mathey, who was sufficiently disturbed over not receiving his customary registration plate, No. 518, to bring it to the attention of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, had to be content with a promise today. Before Judge Edward W. Pierce, Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp stated that Registrar of Motor Vehicles would give Mr. Mathey a "suitable plate" in place of the old number, which is now in the possession of Charles Manion, former chauffeur for Governor Curley and now head of a public works department garage. Meanwhile, the court rendered no decision.

Many Quoddy Bay Workers Suspended; Hundreds Leaving

EASTPORT, Maine, Jan. 7 (AP)—A reduction in the working force on the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project, expected ultimately to affect 75 per cent of the 5000 employees, began today.

With the announcement of the suspension, hundreds of workers began leaving Eastport, Lubec and other Quoddy site sections for their homes in other parts of Maine and the nation.

At Washington, Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming, director of the huge project, attributed the cut in employees to the completion of work on buildings and "that we are getting down to winter status."

Colonel Fleming expected a return to normal in employment in the early spring and army engineers here said the workers might receive a call to return in approximately six weeks.

Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, army engineer, remained in charge of the administrative work as other officials were in Washington to lay before the engineering staff of the War Department specifications and data secured to date.

From last July, when preliminary work started, up to the present, activities of the approximately 5000 workers have been confined largely to construction of housing facilities, clearing of land, handling incoming material, drilling, surveying and core boring, preparatory to major construction work.

Eighty per cent of the housing construction had been completed today.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Program Features Are in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kolisch String Quar-	Network dramatic	Flash Gordon.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	tet recital.....	sketch; talk.....	Carl Moore's Orch.	records and shop-
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	NBC vocalist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	ping talks.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie...	Clara, Lu and Em.	"Dick Tracy," sk..	School Com. talk..
6:00	News; Supper Show...	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	Benay Venuta; or.
6:15	Songs in the Night..	News; records.....	Sport Comment....	News of Youth....
6:30	News; feature.....	"Better Homes"...	"Musicalities"; so-	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	To be announced...	loists; orchestra..	News Service.....
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge"	Amateur program,
7:15	20th Century Ideas....	"Popeye" sketch...	J. Farrell; orch....	Col. Jay C. Flip-
7:30	Lum and Abner.....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	pen, conductor...
7:45	Nature League.....	Strange Facts.....	Beske Carter, news	Amateur program,
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or.;	"Lavender and Old	Col. J. C. Flip-
8:15	Dean sketch.....	soloists; speaker..	Lace"; soloists....	pen, conductor...
8:30	Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	Brusiloff's Note-
8:45	come Valley".....	his orchestra.....	"Rigoletto" review..	book: variety.....
9:00	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	N.T.G. & his Girls;	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens's Orch....
9:15	Belle Baker.....	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe...	News Service.....
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	"Jumbo"; extrava-	Fred Waring and	Bruins - Chicago
9:45	New Penny"; orch..	ganza; music.....	his Pennsylvani-	hockey game, by
10:00	Wendell Hall.....	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; soloists and	Ryan and Adams..
10:15	Ray Heatherton, songs	soloists; orchestra	chorus; piano duo	Hod Williams and
10:30	WBZA Players from	Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news..	his orchestra....
10:45	Springfield studio....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	"Poet's Gold".....
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news....	News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs....	Sports; music.....	Jack Fisher's Orch.	his orchestra....
11:30	Henry King and his	Madriguera's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Or.	Cy Delman and his
11:45	dance orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Jan Garber's Orch.	orchestra .....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

3:30 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild: American Society of Ancient Instruments concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: "Latvia."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
3:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Jane Williams; Phil Duey; male trio; Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Frank Simon's Concert Band; narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), WAAB (WABC), Address, President Roosevelt, at Jackson Day dinner, Washington.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Music Guild: London Madrigal Group; soloists.
10:45 WBZ (WJZ), "The Band Goes to Town": Ella Logan; swing band.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Officer and Liquor Blamed for Fatality

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—Coroner John J. Phelan had under advisement today the case of Patrolman Philip Sherwood of the Norwalk police force, whose automobile was involved in an accident fatal to two Norwalk high school seniors.

Seven witnesses testified either in person or by deposition yesterday at the coroner's inquest that the patrolman was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident on New Year's Day.

Sherwood is under $2500 bond awaiting arraignment on charges of causing loss of life by careless operation of a motor vehicle and driving while under the influence of liquor.

He heard three brother officers support the liquor charges against him and made a blanket denial of the allegations in statement form.

Trial of Eleven On Fraud Charge Opens in Boston

Trial of W. L. Jarvis and 10 others on charges of alleged fraud in the sale of Polymet Manufacturing Company stock opened today in the Federal District Court at Boston.

Recently, Mr. Jarvis and eight others were tried in New York on charges of alleged fraudulent use of the mails in connection with stock sales in the Atlas Tack case. The jury disagreed.

Last spring in the Securities Exchange Commission investigation of the affairs of the Winchester Institute of Finance at Boston, the names of Mr. Jarvis and various associates figured prominently in the records. At that hearing, the publication, Financial Profits, which is named in the Polymet indictment of Mr. Jarvis and his associates, was also mentioned frequently in the record.

Several months before the return of the Polymet indictments, Mr. Jarvis and 24 others were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of this district on charges of fraud in the use of the mails in connection with the sale of $500,000 worth of Curtis Manufacturing Company stock. This case is still pending.

Senior Justice Elisha H. Brewster presided over the court today as the Jarvis case was opened. Charles W. Bartlett, assistant United States attorney, opened for the Government. Sixty-five government witnesses will be called and Mr. Bartlett said he expects the trial will last at least three weeks.

Indicted on Two Charges

Jarvis and his associates were indicted on two charges: (1) Conspiring to use the mails in a scheme to defraud, and (2) violation of the Securities and Exchange Act, because, during the course of the alleged interstate fraud, the telephone was used.

Those indicted and on trial today were: William L. Jarvis, Boston and New York; Samuel L. Gaines, Boston and New York; Arthur E. Gibbs, Springfield; Joseph V. Barger, Brockton; Arthur Waldo, Winthrop; Harry Flackman, Deal, N. J.; Sydney Pollak, Boston, and Morris B. Shuman.

What Indictments Charge

The indictments charge these men with devising a scheme to defraud nine others by making false and fraudulent representation which caused their victims to part with money for shares of stock in the Polymet concern.

According to the indictment the defendants operated through the medium of mailed circulars, telephone calls and the purported financial advisory service, "Financial Profits." The indictment charges that circulars and pamphlets advertising Polymet stock were mailed out of Springfield through the office of Arthur E. Gibbs, broker.

The Polymet Company was represented by the defendants as the sole holders of the electric eye patent in the sale of this stock. There is a question of how much the company actually paid for the patent. The Government alleges that the company never made any money.

Publicly Owned Power Plants In R. I. Advocated

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7 (AP)—Legislation to permit city and town operation of electric power companies, a state constitutional convention, and a ban against dual office holding by members of the legislature were among the major recommendations submitted today by Gov. Theodore Francis Green, in a message at the opening of the 1936 General Assembly.

The Governor also took a stand against further borrowing of money for unemployment relief, public works or state improvements of any sort and against new or higher taxes this year.

The most surprising part of Governor Green's message was his three proposals on the utility question—an issue that almost wrecked the Democratic state administration's program last year and caused a bitter fight between the "organization" leaders and the insurgent faction of City Auditor Thomas P. McCoy, of Pawtucket, proponent of drastic utility legislation. The Governor's recommendation, regarded as at least a partial capitulation to the McCoy demands, call for legislation to allow cities and towns to generate and distribute electricity and to operate publicly owned plants subject to state regulation, a state survey of public utilities and stricter regulation of utilities companies.

On the constitutional convention question—another explosive issue in Rhode Island—Governor Green emphasized that . . . such a convention would not be called upon to write an entirely new state constitution but would only consider a few fundamental changes after being given a mandate to do so by the voters. The Governor's solution for the dual office holding problem was a recommendation for increased salaries for legislators. Sixty out of the 142 members of the General Assembly are now holding other state or municipal jobs.

Wife's Traffic Fine Pleases Her Husband

WESTON, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—Ray Murdock approves so much of Weston's safety drive that he has contributed $10 voluntarily to a fund making it possible, in addition to paying his wife's fine of $1 and $11 costs on a traffic violation charge.

Mrs. Murdock was arrested on a charge of failing to stop at a through street. The fine was imposed last night by Justice of the Peace John W. Hartmann.

Undeterred by the $12 assessment, Mr. Murdock told the court: "I heartily approve of this campaign to make Weston roads safer and will contribute $10 to the fund so an officer can be hired to keep motorists on the sunny side of the law."

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Finding on Parole Board Waits As Governor Requests Council To Postpone Action for Week

The official fate of the Massachusetts Parole Board members and of Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, who have hurled damaging charges and counter-charges at each other, will not be revealed until next week. Governor Curley requested the Executive Council to take their time to consider the charges.

The public hearing held before Governor Curley and the Council to air charges against the Parole Board, ended last night. Prison officials had declared the board responsible for "unrest" among the prisoners in Charlestown State Prison and the Concord Reformatory.

Parried Charges

The three members of the Parole Board, Richard P. Olney, chairman, P. Emmett Gavin and Matthew W. Bullock, fighting for their official existence, during yesterday's session parried all charges against them and placed the accusers on the defensive.

Denying the charge that their parole system was "hardboiled" and responsible for "unrest" in the prison, Mr. Gavin said, "Remove Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, and the unrest will cease."

Mr. Gavin maintained that Mr. Lyman's work as commissioner was inefficient, that he had gathered false information on his trips through the institutions and had sought to influence the board with this information.

As the result of Mr. Gavin's removal plea, it appears that Mr. Gavin or Mr. Lyman will be ousted by the Governor and Council. There is still a possibility that the entire parole board will be removed, despite their strong defense yesterday. Some politicians have declared from the start that, regardless of the parole board's defense, the present members "will walk the plank" so that more positions will be opened for the followers of Governor Curley.

Previous Records

The charges and counter-charges during the hearing revolve mainly around the parole board's system of giving great weight to the prisoners' previous criminal records in considering parole applications.

The opponents of the board's system, including Commissioner Lyman, Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the Concord Reformatory, and Francis J. W. Lannigan, warden of Charlestown State Prison, made the following charges:

1. Refusal to allow prisoners with perfect conduct records in prison to be released on parole at the end of two thirds of their minimum sentence, if their previous criminal records were lengthy.

Hardboiled Policy

2. Adoption of a "hardboiled" policy of setting criminals back to their sentences when their applications are refused, rather than give them hope of earlier release.

3. Refusal to consult with heads of the penal institutions in regard to the prison record of parole eligibles.

4. Adoption of a "hardboiled" parole policy which was responsible in part for the Charlestown Prison break, inasmuch as "unrest" had developed because paroles were refused to deserving prisoners.

5. Ignoring Warden Lannigan's warning of "unrest."

6. Refusal to release numerous perfect record prisoners at both Concord and Charlestown.

The board's opponents believed the parole system should be softer so that the inmate may receive some hope of reward for good behavior in prison. Without this hope, they said, the prisoners will not obey prison rules and will cause serious disciplinary trouble.

Board's Reply

During the Parole Board's turn on the stand, the members brought out the following points in reply to the charges against them:

1. The removal of Commissioner Lyman will smooth out the parole difficulties.

2. Massachusetts has not had a competent correction commissioner since the resignation of Sanford Bates in 1929.

3. Major Dee made untruthful statements when he said he was not called into conference with the Parole Board on various cases.

4. Prison heads are responsible for "unrest" when they exact "double punishment" for prison rule violations.

5. The parole board, contrary to charges, does consider the prisoner's record in connection with parole, but bases its decision on whether the man is ready to return to society as a useful member.

6. The records of parole under the 1932 board and the present board show the latter allowed almost as many releases at two-thirds of the minimum sentence as the 1932 board.

7. The present law provides that the minimum sentence is the reward for good behavior, that the two thirds of the minimum sentence provision provides for the release of those prisoners the board is certain will return to a normal, useful life.

During the hearing yesterday, Daniel H. Coakley, member of the council, did most of the questioning. He held to the theory that all prisoners with perfect prison records should be let out at the end of two-thirds of their sentence. The parole board members, however, said the desperate criminal is smart enough to obey the rules in order to obtain an earlier release.

New England Hails New Era in Voiding of AAA

(Continued from Page 1)

overproduction was to the manufacturer.

Just as labor would object to losing its right to strike, so the mill owners objected to any restrictions on their production methods. But they rarely voiced this aspect of their objections to the tax. Mill owners pointed out other unsatisfactory features. Chief among these was the charge that the processing tax tied up the mills' capital. Several months, they said, usually elapsed between the time the tax was paid and time that the cotton was made into goods and sold.

There was another crowning argument. It was that often when the tax had been paid and goods made they could not be sold. They piled up in warehouses and in order to get ready cash the mills were forced to absorb the tax, cut prices and clear their stocks. The tax which was supposed to be passed along to the consumer and not paid by the mill was, consequently, placed squarely on the shoulders of the mill owners. They didn't like it. They said it was the last straw.

Butler Leads Fight

By an odd circumstance, it was Mr. William Morgan Butler, manager of the Coolidge presidential campaign in 1924, who became the nation's chief swordsman in combating the Roosevelian tax. Born in New Bedford and reared and educated in the shadow of cotton mills he has combined textile operations with his legal and political activities. He became president of the Hoosac Mills Corporation operating plants in Taunton, New Bedford, and North Adams. In 1933 the firm went through a reorganization and Mr. Butler was named receiver in October of that year. An order was issued for all creditors to prove their claims. The United States filed a claim for taxes. Mr. Butler, as receiver, contested validity of those taxes (processing and floor) which came under the AAA. For the Hoosac Mills, those taxes amounted to some $45,000.

$240,000,000 in Taxes

When the Hoosac challenge was confirmed last July, the 190 cotton mills in New England had paid an estimated $240,693,534 in processing taxes.

Since July the Federal District Court has been collecting the processing tax and holding the funds pending the Supreme Court verdict. This means that New England mills will shortly receive several millions in cash refunds. In addition, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, chief New England mill owners' organization, has announced it will institute suits to recover taxes paid prior to filing of the Hoosac case.

Other Cotton Problems

This would appear to clear up the matter of the processing tax rather thoroughly, but other problems remain to dangle as veritable swords of Damocles over the heads of the 91,000 workers who depend upon New England cotton mills for jobs.

Only this week Frank I. Neild, president of the National Association, pointed out that in the opinion of the New England cotton industry the gentlemen's agreement concluded a month ago with Japan is not working out satisfactorily. This agreement was negotiated by the State Department following loud lamentations of the New England industry last spring that Japanese low-priced cottons were driving American makers out of the Philippine market.

Japanese Imports Jump

At the same time figures were issued by the National Association purporting to show that Japanese imports into the United States had jumped from 1,700,000 square yards for all of 1933 to 24,000,000 yards during the first two months of 1935.

It was the rate of increase which alarmed New England cotton goods makers, they said, rather than the amount of the imports.

Wage Differential

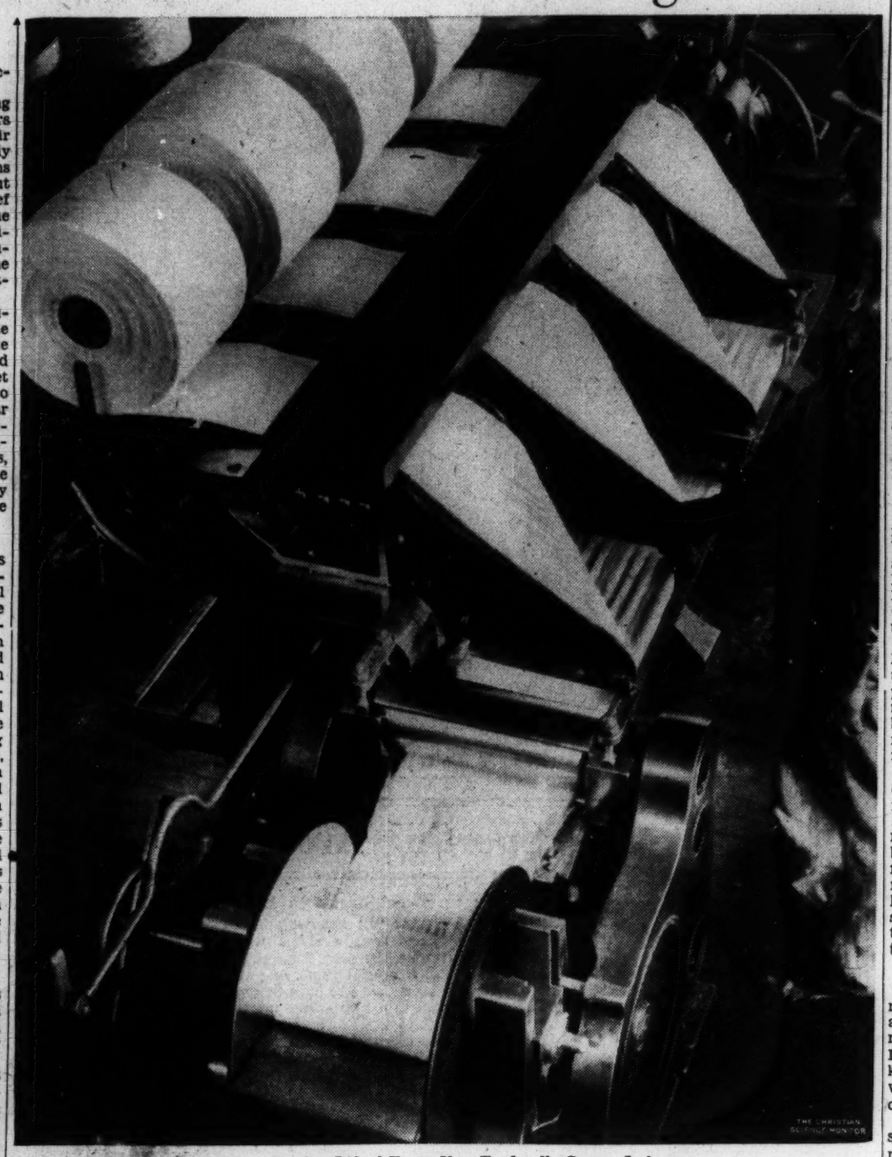
Another factor has loomed large in New England reports of its principal industry. It is the 20 per cent lower wages in the South. The immigrant labor which was attracted to New England during the century before the World War was among the first groups to be organized into strong labor unions. Organization of unions in the South has lagged behind. This fact, according to most observers, is largely responsible for the fact that while the average weekly wage in New England textile mills is $16, the average in the South is $14, or less.

The age of water power, which was free and abundant in New England has passed; likewise has the machinery in many New England plants passed its peak of efficiency. Many plants were built during the mansard roof age of architecture and can hardly compete with new machinery and modern plants.

Changing Textile Picture

The past few years has seen the textile picture change, until now some 80 per cent of the industry is located in the South. Among those remaining in the North there appears to be two schools of thought. One continually threatens to move to the South unless labor is docile and unless tax concessions are made and the other seems determined to remain, modernize, look facts in the face and rebuild the industry in this region.

The latter group welcomes every opportunity to advance and to them news of the AAA decision brought new hopes and caused them to project new plans for the future. They gazed today out over the turbulent North Atlantic and visioned new fleets of modern clippers sailing the seven seas and carrying New England cotton goods to the world's population centers once more.



Rittase — Another Burden Lifted From New England's Cotton Industry

Dickinson in Worcester Talk Hits at Roosevelt Message; Asks His Intentions on AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 7—A stinging interrogatory charge that President Roosevelt may keep the defunct AAA "staggering around" until election time for vote-getting purposes was fired here last night by Senator Lester J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, in an address here.

Senator Dickinson was the chief speaker at a dinner given in honor of Mayor Walter J. Cookson, Republican, inducted into office yesterday. His AAA charge was contained in a question asking the President whether he intends to spend the taxpayers' money to keep the AAA staggering about until it has served its vote-getting purpose next November.

Answer to Roosevelt

This was the Senator's only remark on the AAA decision of the United States Supreme Court. His speech, hailed as the Republican National Committee's first answer to President Roosevelt's message to Congress, was devoted entirely to that.

Senator Dickinson charged that the President is treating only casually the problem of balancing the budget, pointing out that the President's message said we "approach" such a balance. Yet, the Senator said, the national debt is increasing at the rate of $10,000,000 a day.

"The fact," he declared, "that federal expenditures are twice the national income constitutes the greatest single factor in retarding economic recovery. So long as this unbalanced condition of the national finances prevails, the specter of inflation will prevent any revival in long-time investment. And until such funds are put to work, it is idle to talk of a return to genuine national prosperity."

Belief in Fairies

Regarding the President's statement that "no new taxes over and above the present taxes are either necessary or advisable," Senator Dickinson said "this is the same kind of starry-eyed belief in fairies which has characterized all new-deal thinking."

The Iowa Senator also lashed severely the President's neutrality remarks, branding them as "not only ill-tempered in manner, but utterly inconsistent in argument."

"It is obviously inconsistent with a 'good-neighbor' policy," he added, "to call gratuitous attention to our neighbors' faults, especially to do so in a deliberately offensive manner. . . . Certainly it has never been part of the considered policy of the American Government to pass moral judgment on other nations."

Neutrality Section

Further attacking the neutrality section, the Senator declared there are no varying degrees of neutrality, adding "One must remain neutral or take sides. One cannot, as Mr. Roosevelt recommends, do both."

Senator Dickinson criticized the President for not remembering his "fireside promise" to abandon his great economic experiments when they proved unsuccessful, asserting that the NRA has not yet been abandoned.

Continuing his attack, the Senator asserted the integrity of the electoral system is jeopardized by "the employment of virtually an open federal tax-paid subsidy in winning support from a large group of voters. . . .

Extraordinary Changes

"The election this year will not be the usual contest between political parties," he continued. "Two extraordinary changes have occurred which may influence profoundly our national future. First, the large number of voters who are today receiving government bounty in one form or another. Second, the fact that control of a great party has been seized, and its historic principles repudiated, by a group of doctrinaires who seek to set up and make dominant in America an utterly alien social philosophy."

The meeting at which Mr. Dickinson spoke was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in Worcester. More than 1500 persons attended. It was surpassed in size only by the banquets of the Republican and Democratic parties before the 1934 preprimary conventions.

Practically every announced Republican candidate for major office attended the dinner.

Mulloney Loses Appeal To U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Daniel C. Mulloney, former head of the Federal National Bank of Boston, lost yesterday in the Supreme Court in his appeal from conviction on an indictment charging "misapplication of moneys, funds, and credits of a national bank."

The court refused to review the rulings of the First Circuit Court of Appeals last July 31 and Nov. 31, which denied the banker's appeals. The banker was sentenced to a year and a day after trial on the indictment without a jury. A jury previously had upheld the indictment on a plea of abatement.

Police Stirred by Fresh Mystery As Turtle Bobs Out of Waste Basket

Departmental chiefs at police headquarters, whose period of training includes a stiff course on "passing the buck" in a facile manner, discovered today that getting rid of a 15-pound snapping turtle wasn't quite so simple.

Down at police headquarters, there appeared sometime during the last 18 hours a big black turtle. Headquarters head men couldn't decide which was the tougher problem—solving the mystery as to how the turtle got there or trying to get rid of the reptile.

It was discovered this morning by the day crew in a metal wastebasket in the Bureau of Operations. Lieut. Lawrence Waitt, head of the bureau, immediately ordered it be taken to the office of Sergeant Edward J. Seibolt who, along with his store of guns, ammunition, tear gas and other weapons, boasts an aquarium with four alligators and half a dozen small turtles. Sergeant Seibolt, it is rumored, conducts classes in nature study for the officers in their spare time.

"Take that thing out of here," said the Sergeant, "I don't want it."

And the turtle, which was beginning to feel pretty much like an orphan by this time, was trundled off to the office of Joseph H. Wally, superintendent of buildings. Officer Wally wasn't there, but his assistant, Dan Holland, accepted it under protest, and started back for Lieutenant Waitt's office.

The lieutenant was by this time carrying on a methodical, policeman-like investigation. He called up Lieut. Mike McMahon, in charge of the morning watch, who was at home in bed by this time, and who answered sleepily that he remembered the turtle being in the building at 11:30 last night. And Lieut. Frank Thompson, recalled that the reptile was there when he came on duty at six o'clock last evening. Which, metaphorically speaking, put the turtle right back in the laps of the day crew.

Elevator operators were then rigidly questioned. But though they thought the turtle might have been brought in by two men late in the afternoon or early in the evening, no one could be quite sure, nor would they admit furnishing elevator service to the beast—although by no other means could it have reached the second floor.

Lieut. Waitt hasn't decided whether to send the turtle to the S. P. C. A. or some other humane association, to the aquarium, or whether, perhaps, to keep it. For on its back, the turtle bears several Australian stamps, and for all Lieutenant Waitt knows, it may have been consigned to someone about the building for turtle soup. If this is the case, the claimant is remaining remarkably reticent.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Other New England States: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday, probably followed by snow Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds, becoming easterly by Wednesday night; generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	33	Minneapolis	-12	-12
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	32	30	New York	36	32
Denver	18	14	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	4	2	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	64	62	St Louis	30	30
Kansas City	16	16	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	34	34
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 7.
B—Minimum, Jan. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:26 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet
Wednesday, 10:38 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet
Light all vehicles at 4:57 p. m.

Victoria Teachers To Promote Study Of War Prevention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A definite movement has been launched by the Victorian Teachers' Union and the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers for the promotion of international peace.

The slogan of the movement is "Peace Through Education" and the association aims to disseminate knowledge of the causes of war, suggested means of preventing war, international affairs and nationalism in education, to co-operate with kindred societies at home and abroad, and to make education a force for peace.

League of Nations Day

The Director of Education, James McRae, who was chairman of the meeting of teachers when the movement was inaugurated, commended the co-operation of state and non-state registered teachers and said there was great significance in the fact that that day had seen the institution of League of Nations Day in the schools.

In teaching such subjects as geography, history, civics and literature, teachers, he said, could lay emphasis on the movements that had worked for the benefit of humanity through the arts of peace, rather than through the arts of war. Teachers could strip the glamour from wars and attach it where it really belonged.

Resolution Passed

Interesting discussion followed addresses by Judge Foster, president of the League of Nations Union, Professor Browne, and Miss Eleanor Moore, secretary of the Women's International Alliance for Peace and Freedom.

A resolution was passed "that this combined meeting of Victorian teachers is convinced of the injustice, immorality, and futility of trying to settle international disputes by means of armed force; and recognizing the need of constructive effort if wars are to cease, those present pledge themselves to promote the study of immediate and contributing causes of war, and of proposals for its prevention."

Women in Industry Declared More Careful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7—Women in industry are more careful than men workers judging from the accidents reported during 1935 in Rhode Island plants, according to an announcement made today by L. Metcalfe Walling, director of the State Division of Labor.

The report showed that there are about three fifths as many women as men, employed in the State's mills and factories. Only one-sixth as many women were involved in accidents.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ouster Proceedings

The ouster proceedings launched by the Governor's Council against the Massachusetts Parole Board places one councilor in a difficult and uncomfortable position. The uncomfortable one is Frank A. Brooks of Waltham, former chairman of the Parole Board.

Since the move against the board, political circles have buzzed with the talk that Mr. Brooks might succeed Richard P. Olney as Parole Board chairman, if a sufficient case was built up against the board members. The report states the council has been unanimously in favor of Mr. Brooks' return to his old job, which he administered exceedingly well.

Gubernatorial Interference

There is no doubt that Mr. Brooks would enjoy the return. Penal work has been his forte. There is one obstacle, however, which Mr. Brooks feels he could not surmount—gubernatorial interference.

Mr. Brooks recently told the writer over a luncheon table that the Parole Board chairman, to be successful, must brook no interference from any person. And he cannot imagine Governor Curley holding his tongue or his hand in a case in which he is interested.

Free Hand Essential

The Republican Councilor even went so far as to say that he could not accept the position if it were offered, because he could not be certain of a free hand. In view of this statement it will be interesting to note whether the position is offered and whether Mr. Brooks accepts.

As for gubernatorial interference, every state department head must now contend with a certain measure of it. Governor Curley definitely has the departments more under his thumb than practically any previous Governor.

Governor Supreme

With a majority of the council ready to do his bidding, he can obtain the removal of any appointed official, if that official refuses to toe the line, whatever it may be.

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, the only department head to defy the Governor and retain his official head, could not repeat the stunt now, with the complexion of the council changed from Republican to Democratic.

Of course, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, did weather a stormy session with the Governor, but politicians think there is a deep-seated political reason. Robert J. Watt, member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, also was successful.

Watt's Position Secure

The latter appears to care little for his state job. He has stated that he will not allow Governor Curley or anyone else to use it as a check rein on his labor activities. With his lower salaried position as secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to fall back on, Mr. Watt will undoubtedly continue to oppose the Governor when necessary. He may get away with it, inasmuch as the Governor wishes to retain labor's favor.

But outside of these two officials, and perhaps one or two others, such as the powerfully backed Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, State Commissioner of Public Safety, no state official will dare to cross the Governor.

* * *

G. O. P. Victory Dinner

The Worcester Republican victory dinner last night in honor of Walter J. Cookson, Republican mayor inducted into office yesterday, provided a chance to size up the present popularity of the various Republican gubernatorial candidates.

All four were present and were introduced. Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, received the greatest ovation, with John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former state treasurer, running him a close second. Joseph E. Warner, former attorney general, was a good third, with Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County, a bad fourth.

To most political observers the ovation was a fairly true indication of the present strength of the candidates, although if the dinner had been held in western Massachusetts, there would have been no contest. Mr. Haigis would have walked off with the honors without a fight. The western section is definitely Haigis-minded.

* * *

Hurley for Auditor?

William E. Hurley, former "career-man" postmaster of Boston, who lost his job when President Roosevelt appointed Peter F. Tague, is being considered as a Republican candidate for state auditor. Mr. Hurley has numerous friends in Boston, and obtained a considerable statewide publicity as a result of his losing fight to retain his postmastership.

Edgar M. Mills

Farm Aid Urged By Textile Industry

THE farmer was not forgotten by Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, one of the chief foes of the AAA processing tax.

While he hailed the decision ending the levy as doubtlessly having "a stimulating effect upon employment," he also noted that "while the industry rejoices at this removal of a further major drag, it is not unmindful of the plight of the farmer and would suggest, as a possible means of farm relief, a broader basis of taxation than that constituted by processing taxes."

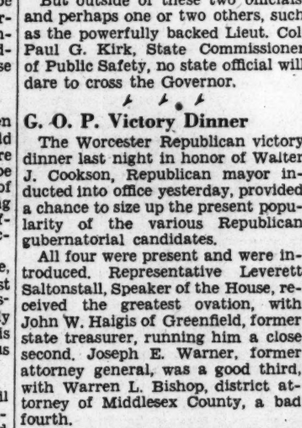
Hoosac Head Sees Gain in Confidence

THE AAA decision will give the public confidence, declared William Morgan Butler, who as receiver for the Hoosac Mills led the legal battle against the processing tax aspect of the AAA. "And confidence," he said, "is the key to business improvement.

"People have been looking for a long time for some real indication that would give assurances of something and instill confidence," Mr. Butler, who acted as Calvin Coolidge's campaign manager during the 1924 presidential race, said today.

Boston Housing Reply Demanded by Jan. 20

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Government was given until Jan. 20 in District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday to file its answer to a rule directing it to show cause why a temporary restraining order should not be issued against the PWA's low-cost housing project in Boston.



5 and 10 SALE

First National Stores

HAPPY TIMES FOR YOUR NICKELS and DIMES

A surprising list of important items in food sell for only 5c during this sale.

Make up your list now and see the great savings you will make this week.

5c Sale Values

RICHMOND BEANS — PLAIN PORK AND BEANS OR WITH TOMATO SAUCE — 1 LB TIN 5c

RICHMOND RICE — FANCY UNCOATED IN CONVENIENT SHELF PACKAGE — 12 oz Pkg 5c

CRYSTALLINE SALT — A HIGH GRADE FREE RUNNING TABLE SALT — 2 Lb Pkg 5c

IVORY SOAP	Med Bar	5c
TAPIOCA Dainty Dot	8 oz Pkg	5c
BLACK PEPPER	2 oz Pkg	5c
SAUERKRAUT	15 oz Tin	5c
SUNBRITE Cleanser	Tin	5c
GUEST IVORY	Bar	5c
OCTAGON SOAP	Bar	5c
FELS NAPTHA SOAP	Bar	5c
SARDINES Maine	Tin	5c
PHILLIP'S SOUPS	10½ oz Tin	5c
KIPPER SNACKS	Tin	5c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

ORANGES — JUICY SWEET FLORIDAS — 5 FOR 10c

APPLES — NATIVE McINTOSH — 2 LBS 10c

GRAPEFRUIT — MEDIUM FLORIDAS — 3 FOR 10c

TURNIP — FANCY YELLOW — 4 LBS 10c

CABBAGE — SOLID HEADS — 4 LBS 10c

LETTUCE	Iceberg	2 Heads 10c
TOMATOES	Red Ripe	Lb 10c
LEMONS	Sunkist	3 For 10c

Salmon	Pink Alaska	Tall Tin 10c
H-O Oats	Quick Cooking	20 oz Pkg 10c
Lima Beans	Fancy White	1 Lb Pkg 10c
Tomato Juice	Finast	24 oz Tin 10c
Junket	Assorted Desserts	Pkg 10c
Oakite	Many Uses In Cleaning	Pkg 10c
Linit Starch		12 oz Pkg 10c
Post Bran Flakes		10 oz Pkg 10c
Grape-Nuts Flakes		Pkg 10c
Spaghetti	Alice Brand - Cooked with Sauce	24 oz Tin 10c
Ginger Ale	Millbrook Club Soda & Lime Rickey Contents Only	28 oz Bot 10c
Toilet Tissue	Richmond	3 Rolls 10c
Kre-mel	Lemon Dessert	3 Pkgs 10c
Fairy Soap		3 Bars 10c
Pea Beans	Michigan	3 Lbs Bulk 10c
5c Candies		3 For 10c

Cherries	9 oz Tin	10c	Baked Beans	Finast 13 oz Tin	10c
Fruit Cocktail	8 oz Tin	10c	Cut Beets	Lge Tin	10c
Hershey's	CHOC. SYRUP 16 oz Tin	10c	Rockwood's Cocoa	Lb Tin	10c
Cider Vinegar	16 oz Bot	10c	Dole's	PINEAPPLE JUICE 13 oz Tin	10c
Chicken Broth	Elmwood 13 oz Tin	10c	Mustard	Finast Prepared 8½ oz Jar	10c
Safety Matches	10 Boxes	10c	Scot Towels	Paper Roll	10c
Tutti Fruiti Cake	Each	10c	Mixed Fruit Bread	Jean's Loaf	10c

RINSO 2 Lge Pkgs 35c — OLEO Banner Brand 2 1 Lb Pkgs 25c
PALMOLIVE 4 Bars 19c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

New York A. C. Led by P. J. Fick Has Fine Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—President William A. Dalton of the New York Athletic Club, in his annual report yesterday to club members, termed the club's past year the "greatest in so far as athletic activities were concerned," and also satisfactory as regards finances. It was the sixty-seventh annual report of the Winged Foot organization.

New York A. C. athletes competed in 10 United States team championships during 1935, won 9 of them and finished second in the tenth competition. Twelve individual United States championships were captured by Winged Foot stars. There were a score of lesser titles, two world records and five American marks.

One of the new world records was established by Peter J. Fick, sensational young freestyle swimmer, who covered the 100-meter distance in 55.6s. The other universal figure was set up by Percy M. Beard, who ran the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.2s.

Fick succeeded Joe McCluskey, distance-running star, as the club's leading point scorer during the year. The previous year McCluskey finished first and the swimmer was second.

M. F. Loughman, captain of the club, had high praise for his track and field squad and for present-day athletes in general. He declared that from the standpoint of performances, present-day athletes are better than those of the past, a statement which will probably be challenged by many old-timers. Loughman pointed with considerable pride to the winning by the club of the United States outdoor track and field championship at Lincoln last summer, when eight world or meet records were broken.

The N. Y. A. C. membership list practically held its own with that of the year previous, with 5093 members now enrolled. The assets of the club were placed at $6,752,940. Athletics in general cost $20,611 net. The list of the leading point-scorers during 1935 follows:

	Points
1. *Peter J. Fick, swimming	272
2. *J. P. McCluskey, track and field	141
3. *William E. Kelly, swimming	113
4. *Gene G. Venzke, track and field	100
5. *Edward T. O'Brien, track and field	98
5. *Frank L. Coyle, swimming	98
7. *Donald Ruddy, swimming	86
8. *August Harms, swimming	86
9. *James S. Jenkins, swimming	83
10. *Raymond Ruddy, swimming	82
11. *Joseph E. Moukad, swimming	70
12. *Fred Bassett, swimming	60
13. *Adolphe Winckler, swimming	58
14. *George B. Spitz Jr., track and field	56
15. *Fred Cnuchois, trapshooting	43
16. Thomas H. Lawrence, trapshooting	41
17. *Henry W. Matalene Jr., swimming	40
18. *William H. McCarthy, swimming	40
19. J. W. Eshelman Jr., trapshooting	37
20. *George Pashayan, wrestling	35
21. *William Giesen, swimming	35
22. *Frank Silvio, rowing	34
23. *Percy M. Beard, track and field	32
24. *John H. Zahanek, swimming	30
25. *Tracy H. Lewis, trapshooting	27

*Scored points in championship.

Canadian Olympic Six Drops Four Players

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Four members of the Canadian Olympic hockey team were dropped from the squad last night because they demanded remuneration while competing in the winter games in Germany next month.

The four, members of the Halifax Wolverines who will be defending the Olympic title, are Goaltender Sylvester Dubar, Defenseman Vince Ferguson and Forwards "Chummy" Lawlor and Ernie Mosher.

An explanatory statement issued by Fred Marples, secretary of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said the players contended "their domestic situations will not permit them to absent themselves from their occupations without remuneration."

Marples said four substitute players will be named to the Olympic team.

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SAME RATE FOR 1 or 2 PERSONS
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130 West 49th St. NEW YORK

Machine Replaces Old-Time Judging In Fencing Bouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The Machine Age has caught fencing with dueling swords or épée, and those emancipated by the new device are the chemists and judges. A new electrical device, worked out by Hugh Alessandroni, attached to the person of the fencers, by which any touch is instantly recorded, has replaced the old-time judging and the anointing of the swords with phenolnaphthalin, with its subsequent erasure by means of an acid solution.

A small box, operated by dry batteries, receives a signal from the sword whenever a touch is made, by either of the contestants. This is caused by contact with any part of the person of the opponent and by nothing else. The box is connected by a long flexible cord, allowing the utmost freedom to the fencer, which is connected at the back to a belt around his waist. Also attached to the belt is a wire running over the shoulder and down the sleeve to the épée, and connecting with the point. When he touches his opponent, a light flashes, and a bell rings. Another wire prevents the signal when the contact is with the guard of the sword, and a mat under the feet prevents touches on the floor from registering.

The new machine has been tested by experts at The Fencers Club, and no difficulties arose, so that it has been officially adopted for use in the tests to determine the épée members of the United States Olympic team, and will also be relied on in the bouts at Berlin, by decision of the international committee, which has also witnessed successful tests.

Rene Pinchart, professional coach at The Fencers Club, and Miguel A. de Capriles, amateur coach of New York University, and a former épée champion, were the participants in the test, and the machine worked to perfection, according to their decision. Both said that there was not the slightest interference with their freedom of movement. No judges were used, and nothing placed on the tips of the swords, to indicate the touch, yet each touch was recorded within a tenth of a second of the contact.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

LITTLE AUREL JOLIAT, brilliant stick-handler and left wing for Canadiens, has played hockey for that team 13 consecutive seasons, easily establishing the league record. Clarence "Happy" Day, defenseman for Toronto Maple Leafs, began his meteoric hockey career with that team in 1924-25, for 11 years of service. Eddie Shore of Boston and the Cook brothers, Ching Johnson, Murray Murdoch and Frank Boucher of Rangers joined their clubs in the 1926-27 season. Jimmy Ward of Maroons and Larry Aurie of Detroit have rendered service since the 1927-28 season, while Mush March of Chicago and Roy Worters of Americans became members of their teams in 1928-29.

Previous to the past week, hockey fans were about to inquire as to what had become of Dave "Sweeney" Schriner. The New York Americans rookie sensation of last year started the present season in brilliant fashion against Toronto Maple Leafs with a burst of scoring in the 5-all tie, but faded into near obscurity thereafter until last week, when he picked up four points and again became a factor in the individual scoring list.

"My, my!" According to Canadian Press reports, four members of the Dominion Olympic hockey team have withdrawn because no remuneration for time lost is forthcoming. If the players drew weekly stipends of $40, they believed the Canadian Olympic committee should reimburse them that much while on the trip. The United States team players will be fortunate to eat regularly. No funds for maintenance are received from the United States Olympic committee and it is up to Walter Brown to schedule enough exhibition games to pay costs.

The pro and con of the Cooney Weiland-Marty Barry deal remain an enigma. Both players are scoring better than last season and are tied in the N. H. L. scoring list with 14 points each. No telling as yet which team benefits the more, but certainly the players themselves have benefited by the shift in uniforms.

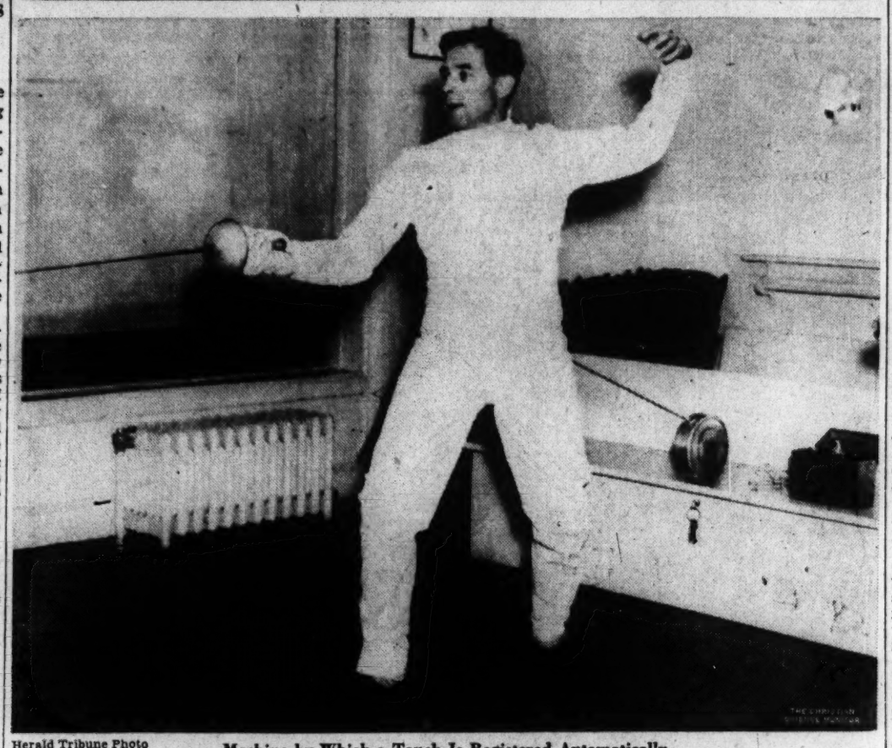
Since the last invasion of the Chicago Black Hawks to Boston the Bruins have picked up speed. At that time they trailed the Hawks by 11 points, but going into the game tonight they trail by only three points. The sudden return to form by Dit Clapper accounts for much of it.

Now it looks like a real scramble in the "Big Three" college hockey circles of the United States. Harvard defeated Toronto, 6-4; Princeton beat Toronto, 7-4, and Yale fought the highly touted McGill sextet to a close 2-1 decision favoring the Canadians.

College Basketball Results

Evansville 32, DePauw 26.
George Washington 41, Oglethorpe 10.
Illinois 42, Minnesota 19.
Indiana 33, Michigan 27.
Manhattan 25, Brooklyn 23.
Purdue 36, Ohio State 27.
Wisconsin 38, Chicago 36.

Mechanical Age Enters the Realm of Fencing



Herald Tribune Photo

Machine by Which a Touch Is Registered Automatically

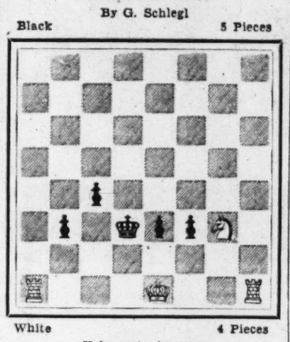
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1789

By G. Schlegl

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

Help-mate in two

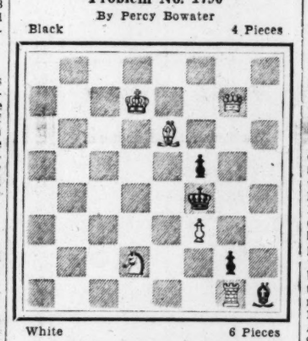
(Either side plays first: White mates)

From "Conspiracy," the thirty-first Christmas series volume, offered to a fortunate group of problem lovers each Christmas by Alain C. White of Litchfield, Conn. This volume is a group of help-mates, in which both Black and White conspire to effect mate.

Problem No. 1790

By Percy Bowater

Black 4 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Another manifestation of the universal brotherhood of problem lovers the world over was this perplexing bit of simplicity with which the editor was favored, by way of Christmas greeting, which took the form of a photograph of board and men in the above position.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1787. Q-Kt4

No. 1788. 1. Kt-Q4 threatens
2. Q-KB5
1. ——— KxP
2. B-B2

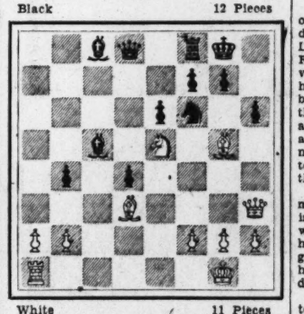
End-Game No. 285. Black wins: 1 R-Q6 (Black), PxR; 2 KtxBch, K-B2; 3 B-QB4, Q-R3; 4 Kt-Q5ch, K-B; 5 Q-Kt6. Resigns.

End-Game

This position Reinfeld uses, in his "Elements of Combination Play," to illustrate combinations exploiting the diagonal QKt1-KR7. The position marks the beginning of the end in Capablanca's game with Lowenfisch at Moscow, 1925. Black's K is soon fatally exposed.

End-Game No. 286

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

The New Champion

A short biographical sketch of the new world champion's life will not prove amiss. Dr. Max Euwe, who has just astounded the chess world by defeating Alekhine, was born May 20, 1901, in Amsterdam, Holland. He learned chess at the age of 10 from his parents, and thereafter played regularly in small tournaments, not taking up the game seriously until 1919, while attending the University of Amsterdam, where he received his doctorate, in mathematics.

At the age of 20, he won the Dutch championship. Although his record in mas-

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins vs. Blackhawks in Boston Garden Tonight

THE Boston Bruins run headlong into one of their most powerful National Hockey League rivals when the fast-skating Chicago Blackhawks make the second appearance of the season on Boston Garden ice tonight. A crucial game, one of those four-point affairs, this contest is of vital importance to both teams, and a victory for the Bruins will carry them close to a third-place position.

Bruins come back to their own ice, after a 1-to-1 tie with Canadiens, hopeful that they can begin to click on their own ice as they have on the road. They have lost only one of their last five road games, but, on the other hand, have had the misfortune to lose both of their last two home games, dropping a 3-to-2 decision to the Rangers and a 2-to-0 game to Canadiens, at a time when their followers believed they were on the verge of a winning streak that would carry them to the American Division top.

McGill Has Strong Defensive Team—One of the greatest international intercollegiate hockey matches will be settled on the Boston Garden ice tomorrow night when the strong McGill University hockey team from Montreal crosses sticks with the greatest sextet Harvard has produced in many years.

Defensively, McGill is the strongest team in the college league in Canada. The combination of Capt. Gordon Meiklejohn and Fred Wigle is well-nigh unbeatable. Wigle was captain and center of the senior football squad last fall, and his hockey to date this winter has been equally as good as his football game was during the autumn. Meiklejohn, a Wisconsin heavyweight, who learned his hockey in China, has been a star player for many years. This winter he earned recognition by being invited to participate in the United States Olympic hockey trials, but the pressure of his college course forced him to turn down the invitation. Alternates for Wigle and Meiklejohn are Cliff MacKay and Jean-Paul Ellis, two Montreal boys who are sharp shooters and hard blockers.

Harvard vs. M. I. T. in Basketball—Resuming its regular schedule after a trip through Ohio during the holidays, the Harvard varsity basketball team will meet Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the New Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Harvard lost to Wittenberg, Toledo and Ohio State during the Ohio trip. However, Coach Wesley Fesler feels that the trip was a complete success in that the team learned a lot of basketball from superior opponents. The Harvard team played under "Big Ten" rules for the first time, and it played before the largest crowds ever to watch a Harvard basketball team perform.

Olympic Fencing Tryouts at M. I. T.—Greater Boston fencing followers will get a chance to watch the candidates for places on the United States Olympic fencing team perform as the Hub has been awarded the major tryouts. The event will be staged in the Walker Memorial Gymnasium at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Jan. 25, with the preliminary events in the afternoon and the finals in the evening.

As an added attraction there will be an exhibition by professional swordsmen.

Joseph L. Levis of the Boston Athletic Association, runnerup for the Olympic championship in Los Angeles four years ago, is chairman of the Olympic fencing committee in charge of the tryouts here.

Here and There—Lloyd Brown of the Boston Schussverein captured the New Year's skiing trophy at St. Sauveur, Que., covering the half-mile trail down Hill No. 70 in 1m. 19s., thereby finishing ahead of a field of 53 skiers . . . Harvard's hockey team will journey to Montreal on Feb. 22 for a game with McGill . . . McGill played and defeated Yale, 2 to 1, at New Haven last night . . . Last Saturday night, Harvard's hockey players defeated those of University of Toronto here, 6 to 4 . . . The Boston Cubs play at Springfield tonight and return to the Boston Garden on Saturday to play the Philadelphia Ramblers . . . Brown University is scheduled to play Boston University at hockey tonight in the Boston Arena . . . There are many Bay State boys in the Brown lineup . . . Raymond Brewer Bidwell of Waban, United States veteran tennis champion, will have to watch his laurels this coming season, as R. Norris (Dick) Williams, a former Bostonian, is now eligible to compete for the veterans' tennis championship.

Commercial League hockey games this week will be played in the Arena on Thursday night with the leading Shawmut Indians meeting Spaulding Moss; Boston Maroons playing Globe Hockey Club; Owl Hockey Club meeting Clarendon Hockey Club and Jackson-Curtis crossing sticks with the Monitor A. C. team . . . Northeastern's basketball squad journeys to Kingston, R. I., today to play the Rhode Island State College Rams . . . Lack of ice forced the postponement of the hockey game between Boston College and the Brae Burn Country Club team last night . . . Dave Mishel of Brighton defeated Harry Thornton of Boston, 40 to 33, and Edward Everett of Brookline downed Harry Marcus, 40 to 30, in the New England sectional three-cushion billiard championship at the Twentieth Century Club last night . . . More than 100 candidates for the indoor track team at Harvard reported yesterday to Acting Head Coach Jaako Mikkola at the Briggs Cage . . . No less than 33 schools have sent in entries for the annual Northeastern interscholastic track meet to be held at the Boston Garden on Jan. 25.

George Toporcer, formerly a second baseman in the National Baseball League, was named yesterday by Eddie Collins as the active head of the Boston Red Sox franchise—Charlotte—in the Piedmont League, which has a six-club circuit, with three clubs located in cities in North Carolina and three in Virginia . . . Toporcer at one time was playing manager of the Rochester Club of the International League, and, during 1934 and last season, he played second base for Syracuse in the same circuit . . . Many of the women and girls who saw the hockey game in the Garden last week as guests of the Cubs' management were seeing their first hockey contest, according to Mrs. Kenneth Toye, president of the Boston Ladies' Day Association, who went around talking with various groups of woman fans.

Sports Events This Evening

Pro Hockey—Boston Garden, Bruins vs. Blackhawks, 8:30.

College Hockey—Boston Arena, Boston University vs. Brown, 8.

Exhibition Billiards—George Spears of Chicago at Columbia Billiard Company, 558 Columbia Road, Dorchester 7, and at Morton Recreation, 700 Morton Street, Dorchester, at 9:30.

Championship Billiards — New England amateur three-cushion play at Twentieth Century Billiard Company, 63 Summer Street, Boston, 7.

Welsh Leads Public Parks

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Bernard Welsh of Rockville, Md., was given top ranking in the National Public Parks Tennis Association for 1936, Joseph F. Suttner, the president, announced today. Welsh also was placed at the head of the doubles lists along with Ralph McElvenny of Washington, D. C. McElvenny drew number five position in the singles rankings.

Marshall Retires

After holding the United States championship since 1909, during which time he defended it only once, defeating Edward Lasker in Chicago about 10 years ago, Frank J. Marshall relinquishes the title voluntarily, so that a tournament may be held in a few weeks in New York with the best of the younger players competing for the championship. Most countries now hold annual tournaments, the winner of which automatically becomes champion until the next tournament. This has stimulated interest among enthusiasts, and is a step in the right direction.

Marshall has made an enviable tournament record in European tournaments, and is one of the most popular masters, as well liked abroad as here, but his heydey has passed. In giving way to the postwar generation of players, he once more reveals his devotion to the game to which he has dedicated a lifetime.

American chess enthusiasts, accustomed to the inch or two most local newspapers devoted to the recent world's championship match, would be amazed to see De Telegraaf, Amsterdam's leading newspaper. No World Series baseball game receives much more publicity. In addition to Tartakower's detailed comments on the games, there were numerous pictures of the principals, accounts by eminent foreign masters, like Dr. Lasker, Spielmann, Maroczy, Klein of Vienna, cartoons, interviews, and even a page of snapshots of the players in various stages of a game. Of course, as Euwe's victory became likely, the match even received front-page notice, advising the public of hours of play and scene of play of the final game.

Here is the final game of the Euwe-Alekhine match. Trailing by a point, with Euwe needing but a draw to total 15½ points, Alekhine was compelled to throw caution to the winds. Euwe was able to stave off a violent attack, bought at the price of material, and would have won, in all probability, had he not chosen to offer Alekhine a draw.

Thirtieth Game—Queen's Gambit Accepted

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 KtxP	KxKt
2 P-QB4	PxP	22 Q-B4ch	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-Q2	23 P-B3	Q-R4
4 Q-R4	P-QB3	24 B-K3	R-KKt
5 QxP(B4)	KKt-B3	25 R-B2	B-B3
6 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	26 QR-KB	Kt-R5
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	27 QxPch	KxQ
8 B-Kt2	Castles	28 Kt-B4ch	K-B2
9 Castles	Q-R4	29 KtxQ	B-K2
10 P-K4	Q-R4	30 K-R2	Kt-Kt3
11 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt3	31 R-QKt3	QR-QB
12 Kt-K2	R-Q	32 P-B4	Kt-B
13 P-QR4	QKt-Q2	33 P-B5	B-Kt4
14 P-QKt4	P-KKt4	34 BxB	RxB
15 KtxP	Kt-K4	35 Kt-B4	Kt-R2
16 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3	36 Kt-K6	R-R4ch
17 P-R3	P-KR3	37 K-Kt2	Kt-B3
18 B-B3	Kt-Kt5	38 K-B3	R-KKt
19 PxKt	BxKtP	39 Kt-B4	R(R4)-Kt4
20 BxB	QxB	40 R-KKt	Drawn

Race For Scorers Tightens As Lead Men Are Pressed

MONTREAL, Jan. 7 (AP)—Although Paul Thompson, Chicago's brilliant wingman, and Charles (Chuck) Conacher, Toronto's ace, are still setting the pace in the National Hockey League, their command of the situation is far from secure.

Thompson regained the lead last week, according to the official statistics, when he counted three times to boost his total number of points to 18, put together with 10 goals and eight assists. Conacher held to second place with 17 points but bunched, only one point back of the big Maple Leaf forward, were four others, two of them his own teammates.

The quartet consisted of Buzz Boll, who was tied with Thompson and Conacher in total goals, and Bill Thoms of the Leafs, Cecil Dillon of the New York Rangers and Dave Schriner of the New York Americans. Then came such sharpshooters as Harvey Jackson, also of Toronto, Herb Lewis of Detroit and Frank Boucher of the Rangers, with 15 points each.

The big gains of the week were chalked up by Baldy Northcott of the Maroons, Marty Barry, Detroit's ace center, Schriner and Art Chapman of the Americans. Northcott picked up six points, Barry five, and Schriner and Chapman, four each.

Red Horner easily maintained his lead as the circuit's bad boy. He spent 21 minutes in the penalty box during the week, boosting his total for the season to 91. The leading scorers:

	G	A	P
Thompson, Chicago	10	8	18
Conacher, Toronto	10	7	17
Boll, Toronto	10	6	16
Schriner, Americans	9	7	16
Dillon, Rangers	9	7	16
Thoms, Toronto	7	9	16
H. Jackson, Toronto	8	7	15
Lewis, Detroit	6	9	15
Boucher, Rangers	4	11	15
Barry, Detroit	8	6	14
Aurie, Detroit	8	6	14
Northcott, Maroons	7	7	14
Romnes, Chicago	5	9	14
Weiland, Boston	5	9	14
Oliver, Americans	6	7	13
Beattie, Boston	6	6	12
McFadyen, Chicago	2	10	12

Springfield Forwards Climb in Scoring List

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield's rapid climb to the top of the Canadian-American Hockey League, even with the Philadelphia Ramblers, is marked by the vaulting of Indian players to high positions in the individual scoring list. Neil Colville of the Ramblers tops the list by a one-point margin, followed by Jack Toupin and Paul Marcel Raymond of the Indians. In fourth place is Adelard LaFrance, another Springfield forward.

Five of the first 14 recorded are members of George Boucher's club. New Haven follows with four, Philadelphia, three, and Providence, two. The defending champions, the Boston Cubs, do not have a man among the 14 scorers. Red Doran of Providence, with 24 minor penalties, two majors and two 10-minute misconduct infractions retains the dubious honor of being the leading "bad man." The leading scorers:

N. Colville, Phila.	9	11	20
Raymond, Spring.	4	15	19
Toupin, Spring.	12	7	19
LaFrance, Spring.	8	10	18
Jackson, New Haven	9	8	17
Shibicky, Phila.	12	2	14
Blake, Prov.	8	6	14
Conn, Prov.	2	11	13
Kirk, Phila.	7	6	13
Jerwa, New Haven	8	5	13
Alexandre, Spring.	7	5	12
Gray, Spring.	3	9	12
Forslund, New Haven	8	4	12
Collings, New Haven	4	6	10

England Fails to Enter Team

BERLIN (Canadian Press)—England, the motherland of soccer, will be absent when 16 nations, which already have filed entries, compete in the 1936 Olympic Games. English officials are reported to have pointed out to the Germans that "British amateur teams are not strong enough for Olympic contests, although our professionals are leading the world." Participation so far is announced from the United States, Germany, Italy, Austria, Japan, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Peru, Sweden, Haiti, India, Esthonia and Finland.

No Funds for Speedskaters

MONTREAL (Canadian Press)—Little or no possibility exists that Canada will be represented at the Olympic Games by speedskaters, W. E. Roughton, president of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada stated here recently. Funds were not available. P. J. Mulqueen, president of the Canadian Olympic Committee, telegraphed Roughton that the committee had no money to finance the speed-skating team.

New York Wins at Table Tennis

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—New York won its fifth consecutive intercity table tennis championship by vanquishing the previously undefeated St. Louis team, 5 to 3. The victory was the sixth of the meet for the New Yorkers. The St. Louis team ended play with a record of five triumphs and one setback.

Henley Regatta Dates

LONDON (Canadian Press) — Henley Royal Regatta stewards have set July 1-4 as dates for the 1936 regatta. The accounts showed a profit of $3405 making a total balance in hand of $8460. In addition there is an investment of $15,000 in War Stock Conversion Loan.

Rutgers Honors Bullard

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 7 (AP)—Maurice Bullard '36 of Rutherford, tackle, was elected honorary captain of the 1936 Rutgers football team at the annual all-sports dinner.

Charles A. Stoneham

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 7 (AP)—Charles A. Stoneham, for nearly 16 years president and majority stock owner of the New York Giants of the National Baseball League, passed on yesterday.

College Hockey Results

Princeton 7, Toronto 4.
McGill 2, Yale 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Baseball's Hall of Fame

WHEN Maj. Gen Abner Doubleday of the U. S. A. laid out the first diamond at Cooperstown, N. Y., little could he have dreamed that the game of baseball would ever develop into the great national pastime of the American people. From a most humble beginning almost a century ago, it has grown to such vast proportions that it is played by hundreds of thousands of men, boys and girls, and there is little doubt but what there are several million persons who follow the doings of the various professional leagues during the summer months. It is my opinion that no more fitting tribute to the originator of the game and the game itself could be devised than the Abner Doubleday Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame, which is to be dedicated at Cooperstown on the centenary of the laying out of the first diamond.

To Contain Names of Famous Players

One of the most interesting features of this memorial promises to be the plaques or busts which will be mounted in niches. If busts, they will represent the most famous baseball players since the game was first played and, if plaques, the names of the players will be engraved or painted on them. To start this Hall of Fame, the members of the Baseball Writers Association of America have been asked to send in the names of the 10 greatest players between 1900 and 1935, inclusive, and a special committee has been asked to name the five most famous prior to 1900 and their names will be placed in the hall at the same time.

As to the Future Great

It is said that beginning next year, five players will be added to the Hall of Fame each year, the players eligible for this honor being selected on their showing during the year of voting. I hope, and hear, however, that this idea probably will be changed, as there is no little question in my mind but what there will fail to be five players in many of the years to come who will be worthy of preference over some of the players in previous years. Then, again, it would be only a short time, if that plan were pursued, before the Hall of Fame would be overbalanced by young players, some of whom would not be as worthy of places as many of their predecessors who were unnamed because the number picked for these years did not have room for them. If players are to be voted in annually, it is to be hoped that they will be selected from all time players and not from yearly ones.

Should Follow New York University Plan

New York University has a Hall of Fame for great men and women. If I am not mistaken, five names are added to this hall of fame every five years, which is at the rate of one a year. I also understand that these selections are made from persons who have become famous over any period of time and it seems to me that that would be the best system for the baseball Hall of Fame to follow. If I were called upon to name the greatest players for say the 1936 award, I feel very sure that I would not find five of that year who would be great enough to warrant picking them over some of those who could not be included in the most famous since the National League started in 1876.

Twelve Games On Hockey Schedule Of College League

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The schedule of 12 games for the third annual championship series of the Quadrangular Hockey League was announced here last night by Asa Bushnell of Princeton, secretary-treasurer of the circuit. Members of the league are Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth.

The 1936 schedule differs from its predecessors in that each team will have met all of its rivals by mid-February. The ultimate aim is to arrange for each to make a complete round of the circuit before playing the second game of any series. In former years each dual series was decided on successive playing dates before the teams shifted to meet some other rival.

The schedule, as usual, calls for home-and-home games among the four sextets, with the Boston Garden again serving as Harvard's home ice. The championship series will start on Jan. 11 and close on March 7. Harvard visits Yale and Dartmouth plays Princeton at Princeton in the final games.

Play-off engagements have been arranged in the series involving Yale, Harvard and Princeton, if any of these should end in an even break, but such games will count in league play only if the two teams involved in the contest are tied for some position in the standing. In case of a tied game in the regular schedule, the teams will divide the points. The schedule:

Jan. 11—Harvard at Princeton; Dartmouth at Yale; 18—Princeton at Yale; Dartmouth at Harvard.

Feb. 1—Yale at Dartmouth; 8—Harvard at Dartmouth; 15—Yale at Harvard; Princeton at Dartmouth; 22—Yale at Princeton (Alumni Day); 29—Princeton at Harvard.

March 7—Harvard at Yale; Dartmouth at Princeton.

Playoff dates (nonleague unless teams are tied in standing): Feb. 26—Yale at Princeton; March 4—Princeton at Harvard; March 12—Harvard at Yale.

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Huge Wheat Pile In Canada Becomes Mountain of Gold

(Continued from Page 1)

132,000 acres, the forebodings of "open market" advocates seemed amply justified. To all appearances Canada had held out for profitable prices to its own undoing. It looked as though the European consumer to some extent had become a wheat raiser on his own, and that the European manufacturer had educated palates to the less glutenous wheats obtainable from Canada's competitors.

Warnings

"Canada is in serious danger of permanently losing the British and European grain markets if the present situation is not put right," warned Sir Francis Floud, British High Commissioner to Canada.

Prof. John T. Culliton, economist, of McGill University, at Toronto, also warned a gathering of Canadian accountants that in order to get back into a dominating position on the wheat market, Canada should not only sell her wheat in the open market and "take what loss there is to sustain now," but that Canada should encourage further wheat production.

Dozens of other voices were lifted against the "closed market" policy.

That huge carry-over seemed a white elephant indeed.

Wise-heads wagged dazedly seeking ways to get rid of the surplus wheat without dumping on the market and taking a tremendous loss with the Government holding the bag and the taxpayers paying for the experiment.

Then Reorganization

This was the situation when the new Mackenzie King Government reorganized the Wheat Board, retiring John I. McFarland, who for four years had been the Wheat Tsar of the Dominion, in charge of the spectacular transactions, which had resulted in the heavy surplus.

The new board, chairmaned by James R. Murray, general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, is made up of three members, the other two being George McIvor, sales manager of the former Wheat Board, and A. M. Shaw, dean of the Agricultural College of the University of Saskatchewan.

The King Government also discarded the advisory board of seven members, authorized by the Bennett regime, but in the new government are several men of long experience in the grain trade, whose advice is undoubtedly being sought and heeded. Among these are Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, who was formerly head of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; Thomas A. Crerar, Minister of the Interior, formerly head of the United Grain Growers' Company of Winnipeg; J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, and W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

No Bargain Basement

With the reorganization of the wheat board, Mr. Euler announced the promulgation of a new policy of normalizing the surplus pile without introducing a "bargain basement" in the world's feed and grain store. He stated the aim thus:

"The concentration of surplus stocks of wheat in Canada during the past few years has created an abnormal situation in the world wheat trade. Last June this situation was recognized by Parliament as not being in the interests of Canada or her wheat producers, and the Dominion Government desires to have our surplus restored to a normal basis. To accomplish this the wheat board will seek the good will and co-operation of the grain and milling trades in all importing countries. It is not necessary to have and there will not be any 'fire sale' of Canadian wheat, but it will be for sale at competitive values and will not be held at exorbitant premiums over other wheats."

A more optimistic view of the wheat situation seemed automatically to follow the announcement of the new board. The proverbial "luck of the Liberals" seemed to be working according to schedule.

Treading On Eggs

It had been the Liberal policy all along—loudly voiced in Parliament in opposition to the Bennett wheat holding policy—that Canada should sell her wheat as she went along rather than hold it for higher prices. Yet here were some 300,000,000 bushels of carry-over wheat on hand and the danger of flooding the market and disastrously lowering prices. It looked as though the wheat board would be treading on eggs for some time. It was widely charged that Canada's policy of co-operative handling and marketing of wheat, with its consequent upping of prices, had caused millers abroad to reduce the amount of Canadian grain and to substitute "soft" Argentina wheat in their mixtures. The new board was faced with the problem of regaining that lost trade while maintaining prices that would assure a fair margin of profit. That the new board recognized the soundness of the warning of Sir Francis Floud, is indicated by the fact that it almost immediately sent a representative to England to promote good will among British importers.

Price Too High

In stating his reasons why Canada was likely to lose the British and European grain markets, Sir Francis placed—first, the spread of price between Canadian and Argentinian wheat; second, the growing demand in Great Britain for "fancy breads," which are composed of 90 per cent Argentine "soft" wheat and 10 per cent Canadian hard wheat; third, the falling population of the civilized countries of the world.

It became obvious that the new board had committed itself to the policy of selling wheat at a world price rather than holding wheat for a premium price.

A sentiment became widely circulated that Canada should settle down to selling her surplus wheat on the open market, taking what losses she would have to sustain, and then adopt a policy of greater and more economical production and enter the world's open market strictly on a competitive basis.

But here the bigwigs of the Canadian wheat industry paused to analyze the situation, only to find that instead of having to count exorbitant losses, they were perhaps to be privileged to count their blessings. In the first place while Canada was contemplating a 300,000,000-bushel carryover, the world generally was faced with a 330,000,000-bushel reduction in wheat production compared with the previous year. Consequently it estimated that the world carryover would be reduced something like 450,000,000, which was its normal carryover prior to the depression. Then, it was found that the United States owing to crop losses would need some 40,000,000 bushels of high grade wheat this year, with Canada the most likely exporter. Drought, locusts, and smaller acreage had greatly reduced Argentina's normal exportable wheat. Australia had suffered two years of short crops, its 1935-36 crop being estimated at 27 per cent below normal. Three years of worldwide short crops, compared with normal consumption, had brought the world carryover to an alarmingly low point. And only Canada had plenty of wheat to sell!

Upward, Ho!

Faces began to brighten. Wall Street predicted $1.25 wheat in January. And among these auspicious circumstances—for Canada—along came Argentina, which had formerly sold wheat by the open market route, and pegged her reduced exportable crop at what amounts to 90 cents.

Wheat marts immediately saw prices turn upward. The price of futures shot up to the three-cent limit and stayed there. Everything offered abroad was instantly taken up by brokers who eyed apprehensively Argentina's 20-cent boost above the world price. Sales at Winnipeg moved up to more than 1,000,000 bushels daily. It became obvious that by Aug. 1, 1936, that embarrassing surplus, which had caused so many furrowed brows among Canadian wheat men, would be reduced to normal, some pretty profits would be made, and Canada would find herself back in her old position as the world's bread basket.

But here arises the question which is being widely discussed in wheat circles today: What does it all prove? Is it a vindication of the co-operative pooling practices, an argument for the holdover? Or does it mean that the Liberal policy expressed by the new wheat board marked the turn of the tide?

There are two schools.

John I. McFarland, former chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, suggests the possibility that big speculators and manipulators who were caught napping by Argentina's unexpected move, may have been rescued at the expense of producers by enormous sales reported by the wheat board at less than prevailing pit quotations. This disposal of Canada's present wheat supply, he declares, is now but a matter of routine. The important obligation facing the new board, he declares, is to provide buyers for the farmers's wheat at a profit to the farmer while averting the piling up of stocks in the future.

The advocates of the pools say that this can only be done through co-operative action and price control. The advocates of the open market present the argument that wheat is an intensely competitive business, that Canada should meet competition by increasing production, perfecting methods and force Argentina and Australia off the market by meeting their price in the world markets.

But in the meantime a golden stream of wheat flows out to the world and a golden stream of money flows in, while the "high water level" of surplus wheat in Canadian elevators and paper holdings drops nearer and nearer to normal.

Equipped With 'Gearshift of the Air'

Courtesy of United Air Lines

Boeing Twin-Engined Transport

This Worm's-Eye View, Taken at Chicago, Shows the Elaborate Propeller Hub Arrangement of the Robot Gearshift

Robot Gearshift Stands High Among Aviation Refinements

Aviation

If one surveys the various refinements in aviation for 1935 which most pleased the airline operators it is quite likely that the new robot "gearshift" constant-speed propeller governor would be found at the head of the list.

United Airlines, transcontinental operators in the United States, completed the first fleet installation of the robot gearshift in the last month of 1935.

If a motorist could imagine an infinitely variable gearshift on his car which would automatically adapt itself to the various conditions of the road and traffic he can visualize the device which is available to pilots of United Air lines For this four-pound mechanism on the shaft end of United's three-bladed propeller ensembles automatically adjusts the angle of the blades to the most efficient pitch regardless of change in flying conditions. It also regulates the engine speed to a predetermined number of revolutions a minute.

Thus with this propeller device United's Boeing twin-engined transports can climb to a "ceiling" of 11,300 feet with one motor. With the experimental blades first developed a pilot had only two positions with a controllable pitch propeller—the low, or climbing pitch, and the high, or cruising pitch. A lever moved by the pilot could change from one pitch to the other but that was the limit of the device. Now the pilot has but to set the new type and the blades move within a greater range of pitches without his notice.

Perhaps the most pleased smiles on the new device come from the business office, for the new device saves fuel and uses it more equitably. Formerly a pilot descending from a 10,000-foot level to make a stop, put his plane into a gentle downward glide but was powerless to stop the increased revolutions of his engines caused by the greater force of the wind which spun the blades faster. More fuel consequently was used.

In taking off, too, full power was required since the blades were formerly set at cruising pitch. Now something less than full throttle is required. Fuel is saved again. Irrespective of climb or glide, therefore, the engine speed remains constant on United planes, while the blades adapt themselves to the particular air conditions of the moment.

Combined with automatic fuel mixture regulation on the carburetors and "gearshift" propellers the pilots of United are thus relieved from the principal worries of an automobilist—shifting and throttling—and can give more time to the actual piloting itself.

* * *

Aviation's Trends

Looking ahead to the "shape of things to come" in aviation Jerome Lederer, publicity man for a large group of aviation insurance underwriters, ventures the following predictions:

In General: The course of aviation is rapidly nearing two ultimates. On one hand there is the development of a huge passenger airplane approaching in design and operation the ocean greyhounds with all their attendant physical, operational and legal affinities, on the other hand there is the more gradual approach of the small airplane for the private owner carrying with it many of the regulatory problems associated with both the automobile and the motorboat. It looks as though aviation will embrace most of the major social and legal issues that resulted from the development of the boat, the train and the automobile.

Airports: Fields designed to accommodate large transports will probably begin to undergo a transformation. Much larger hangars, parallel runways, more inviting accommodations for the public, facilities for blind landings are needed. At some terminals a few manufacturers may require storage space to facilitate their air express shipments and they may even ask to have display rooms for visiting buyers. The business of airport management will call for skilled control without political interference.

Equipment: The next two years may mark: the adoption of the nose-wheel undercarriage for small airplanes; the installation of independent auxiliary power plants in large transports to supply energy for radio, lights, pressure; the acceptance of the autogyro for certain industrial operations; higher payloads through greater fuel economy and higher octane fuel; wider adoption of sleeper-airplanes; counter-propellers to absorb the torque of high-powered engines on single or twin-engined airplanes; solution of the icing problem; the use of the catapault for starting heavily loaded ships.

Meteorology: Many industries other than aviation are beginning to appreciate the advantages of more accurate meteorological forecasts. The fishing, farming, merchandising, transportation and amusement industries may combine with the aviation industry in requesting many more high altitude observation stations. A larger number of stations properly distributed will eliminate much guesswork and enable more accurate weather forecasting. The marked progress made in recent years has already been of inestimable value in securing reliable aircraft operation.

* * *

Air Express de Luxe

Paris gowns, newsreel films, news pictures and other turn-of-the-market goods may in the near future be flown across the Atlantic in a "super-de luxe" air express service. With a transatlantic air line in prospect, it is learned that Capt. James Mollison, noted flier, is planning to skim the cream off even the transatlantic air traffic by formation of an air express line of his own. He expects to start operations next May, and his wife, Amy, will be associated with him.

Captain Mollison, who has flown the Atlantic three times, intends to use standard British aircraft capable of a speed of 130 to 190 miles an hour. The westbound crossing, he estimated, would take 16 hours and the eastbound 11. Permits for him to start experimental flights between Ireland and Newfoundland already have been granted.

Jobs for Students Won by Specialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—College graduates with A. B. degrees are finding it harder to get jobs because employers are showing a tendency to pick students who have specialized training, W. Emerson Gentzler, secretary of appointments in Columbia University, said in his annual report, yesterday.

About 40 per cent of the openings in 1935 required men and women not only with specialized training, but also with varying amounts of specialized experience directly applicable to the position offered, he added.

"Only a handful of very large industrial organizations, some of which send representatives to the campus each spring, seem willing to invest the necessary time and funds in training the liberal arts college graduate for places of responsibility."

More teaching positions were filled through the appointments office during 1934-35 than at any time in the last six years, said Mr. Gentzler. This improved condition was attributed in part to increased enrollments in institutions through the country, causing a demand for additional personnel and partly to the continued attraction to government service of university people giving up, temporarily, their academic positions.

Airport Projects Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Bureau of Air Commerce yesterday announced approval of 78 additional airport projects and three air-marking programs proposed for development with works progress funds. The project by states and cities: Maine, Auburn, $37,500; Portland, $206,976. Massachusetts: Boston, $453,984.

Canadian Shipments Of Wheat Expected To Establish Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — For some weeks sales of Canadian wheat for export have proceeded at a record rate. Since Argentina placed a high minimum price, Dec. 13, Canada has been in possession of the export field. Available line freight at the winter port of St. John is well booked, and there are reports here that tramp steamers are already chartered to carry grain out of Montreal as soon as navigation opens.

Canada has 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in the St. Lawrence River and Maritime ports which can be moved during the winter through St. John. There are approximately another 48,000,000 bushels in eastern elevators and lake ports from which freight rates to St. John are equivalent to those from Buffalo to New York. There are about 40,000,000 bushels available for shipment through British Columbia ports in addition to a supply at American lake ports some of which will doubtless be absorbed by American requirements.

It is anticipated here that wheat will move at fair prices, which forecasts a term of prosperity for Canada.

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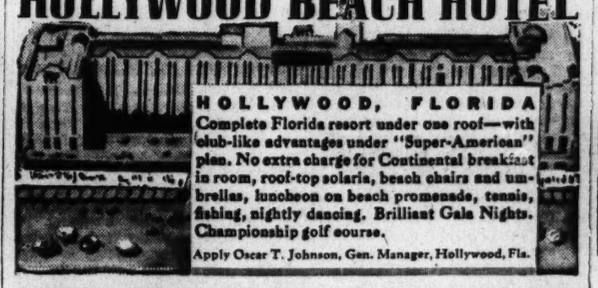

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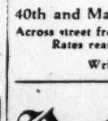

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

How One Large City Educates Her Working Youth

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Those Who Must Earn as They Learn

A High School Where Working Youth May Keep on With Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles, Calif.

THROUGH the doors of the Metropolitan High School, in Los Angeles, approximately 3500 students pass each week. Every morning and every afternoon there is a different group of high school students, and no two days in the week have the same groups. This school was established in 1920, after the passing of the Continuation School Law in 1919, for the benefit of the boys and girls under eighteen who must work to help support their families, but who also, under this law, must attend school.

From ten to twelve hundred of these students are between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years. Something has happened in their homes that has made it necessary for them to contribute to the support of their families. It may be that the mother has passed on, leaving smaller children who must be cared for. It may be the father has passed on, leaving no means of support. The father may have lost his job or perhaps his earnings are not sufficient for the support of his growing family. At any rate, these young people have stopped school, got places to work, and now they have come to the Metropolitan High School to do in four hours a whole week's work in one major high school subject.

They may receive full credit on this at the regular high school where they were forced to stop. In a few cases they do not care for the credit, but only come in order to comply with the law. But the majority are really in earnest. They always have the hope that conditions in their home may change and make it possible for them to return to regular high school.

If for any reason one loses his job and cannot secure another one he must by law return to the regular high school.

Supplies Encouragement

These young people come to the Metropolitan High School discouraged. Things have happened to them; they have had to meet life too soon. But H. O. Dyck, who has been principal of the school since 1928, is prepared for this. With the co-operation of his 46 teachers, every home is visited and every employer is visited. The student's job is analyzed, and his adaptability is analyzed. He is encouraged to select the subject that will help him most in his work.

Mr. Dyck believes that there is a place for everyone, and his highest aim is to teach the art of living. For these reasons he has not neglected the social side of the lives of these students, even though the majority of them are in school only four hours each week. Besides enjoyable assembly programs which the student organizations get up, there are occasional parties. Furthermore, in spite of the student personnel's attending school in relays, never all together, the social life is so organized, through student officers and committees, that unity of the entire student body is approximated.

Mr. Dyck ties the school work on to the job and the job on to the home. He does not point to something far away, but to the things at hand. He tries to fit the immature student who has had to face life too soon, into an adult world with all the modern complications. His is a big job.

Adults Present Different Problem

In 1932, when unemployment became such a serious problem in so many homes, the Metropolitan High School admitted adults for the first time. These presented quite a different problem from the undergraduate students. First, there were those who must work during the day, but needed more training in order to keep their jobs. For them night classes were provided. Second, there were those, mostly women, who had not worked for several years, but who now found themselves in desperate circumstances and were trying to get jobs. They discovered that conditions had changed. Competition was greater, and they were no longer capable of holding positions similar to the ones they formerly held. For these a program of retraining for their immediate need was worked out. Third, there were the boys and girls who had graduated from high school since 1929, hundreds of them, who could not get jobs, and who had not the means to go to college. They had not had enough training in high school to prepare them for worth-while positions, if indeed the positions were to have been had.

Vocational Experiments

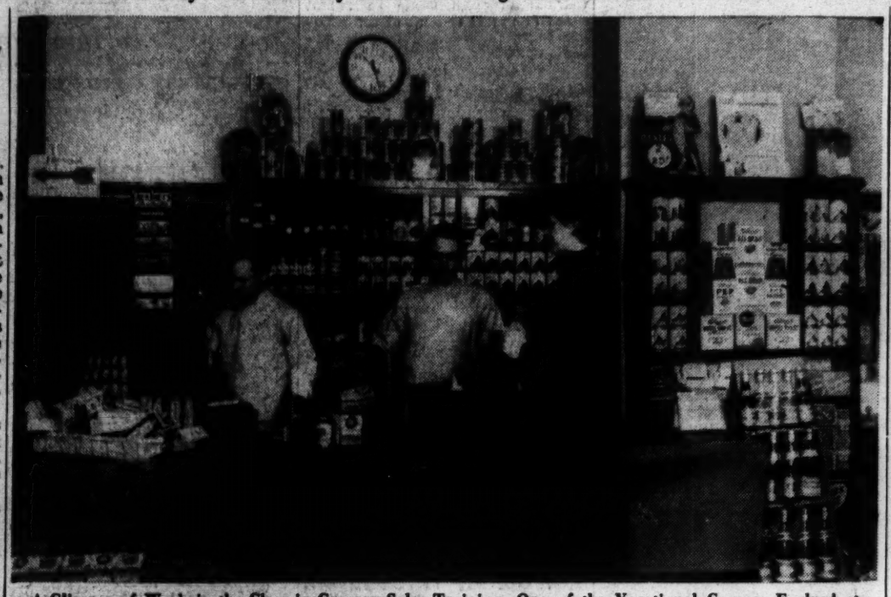
To this unemployed youth Mr. Dyck's interest went out most earnestly. He sensed, even then, an uptrend in business, and a demand for trained young business men and women. He started a series of experiments. He visited various kinds of business offices, lawyers' offices, insurance offices, and banks. He learned from the employers themselves just what they most desired in a secretary. Then he consulted with his administrative staff and his teachers. Together they planned a secretarial course consisting of shorthand, typing, and English. They sent notices to all the high schools in the city, and from the young women who came to them, they selected 44 who were high school graduates, and whose personality and mental equipment seemed suited to such work. These young women were given five months, five days each week, of intensive training. At the end of this period Mr. Dyck was able to place 40 of these young women in secretarial positions. That was the experiment. Now the course is a regular part of the school's program.

Mr. Dyck's next experiment was for young men. This time he sensed a need for trained grocery clerks. He went to the offices of the large chain grocery stores and got first-hand information just as he had in his first experiment. He also had the co-operation of his administrative staff and teachers. After studying plans for a year and a half they evolved a 10 weeks course of intensive training in retail salesmanship. His first class is now well under way, and he has been promised jobs for 60 young men when they have finished the course.

The third experiment that Mr. Dyck has under way is still in the embryo stage. It is a short course in bookkeeping. He has given it the same forethought that he gave the other two experiments. A class is started, but is not yet far enough along to report upon.

There are other courses from which high school graduates may choose according to their various talents and inclinations. The ones just described are Mr. Dyck's "pets," evolved to meet the immediate need, not alone of the employed, but also of the employer.

A. M. L.



A Glimpse of Work in the Class in Grocery Sales Training, One of the Vocational Courses Evolved at the Metropolitan High School, Los Angeles, Calif., to Meet Special Needs of a Modern City's Host of Working Youth

Sticking Parts Together

Fourth of 10 Articles Running on Tuesdays

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A recent magazine article about a certain successful writer there was reference to the "magnificent coherence" of her work. Well! if coherence can be magnificent, we surely want to attain it.

Just what is meant by coherence as applied to written discourse? The word means literally "a sticking together," and our writing has this desirable quality when its parts are well-joined and follow each other naturally and logically. Primarily this is a matter of straight thinking; but no matter how logically and clearly we have thought through our subject, the reader may not be aware of this thought coherence on our part, if we neglect to use certain external aids to show him the relation of sentences and paragraphs to each other. These indispensables are the connectives, or link words, such as *but, however, yet, nevertheless.* Though apparently insignificant, they are not to be despised, for they do a great service in this business of "sticking the parts together." One writer goes so far as to say, "Watch your connectives and the coherence will usually take care of itself."

When the thought moves straight ahead from point to point, and the connection is perfectly plain without these link words, they are omitted. And often the joining is made by repeating in one sentence or paragraph a word or thought in the one before. When, however, the direction of the thought changes, these guideposts are needed to point the way. In the following paragraph you will notice that the connectives *and, yet* and *but* mark slight turns in the thought. Elsewhere the pronoun *it,* as you will see, knits the sentences together.

"Printing changed all this so completely that it came to mean more to the world than any of the great revolutions. . . . *And yet* it slipped into the world quietly. There was nothing spectacular about it. . . . It was simply an easy way of doing something that had been done for many centuries. . . . *But* it meant that the accumulated knowledge of the past could be in the hands of all people instead of a few. It meant democracy in thinking, and it meant that one of the most delightful ways of earning one's bread and butter—that is, making books—was henceforth to be in the hands of a large army of enthusiasts."

This is a good paragraph to study for other qualities as well. Note the sweep onward and upward from the first sentence to the strong final statement. Then there is interesting variety in the form and length of the sentences, some of which are quite short, some of moderate length, while none is extremely long.

Examine other paragraphs for sentence coherence. And watch, too, for paragraph coherence, noting the different ways in which the tying in is accomplished.

Next Week—"Making It Clear."

From Youth Surveys

The following excerpts taken from "School Life" give a few of the outstanding findings, to date, of the Committee on Youth Problems sponsored by the United States Office of Education.

STATISTICS compiled and collected by the Committee on Youth Problems in the Office of Education indicate that of the 20,100,000 young people 16 to 24 years of age, inclusive, in the United States—4,000,000 are in full-time schools and colleges; 500,000 without employment are taking part-time school work; 2,800,000 are young married women not employed and not in school; 7,800,000 are employed at full-time or part-time nonrelief jobs; 300,000 are out of school and unemployed but not seeking employment; 4,700,000 are out of school, unemployed and seeking employment.

These figures show an increase of 150 per cent in the unemployed youth group over the United States Census figures for 1930. Independent studies of high-school graduate placement indicate that approximately 46 per cent of graduates continue their education; 24 per cent find remunerative employment; 2 per cent are classified as married (girls), unreported or deceased; and 28 per cent are unemployed.

The greater need for further education and employment lies in the 16-to-19-year group as against the 20-to-24-year group.

* * *

Youth Knows What It Wants

In a survey of rural youth made in Douglas County, Wis., the young people were asked: "What are the principal present needs of young people in your community?" The answers were revealing. First, these young people wanted recreation and increased recreation facilities. Second, they wanted work with pay. Third, organizations for young people and group leadership. And fourth, more education both in school and out of school.

Are these demands unreasonable? Would not every community be a better place to live in if they were met? Are they not worth a great deal of co-operative effort in order that they may be met?

* * *

Getting Together On the Job

A survey of the status and activities of 300 unmarried, unemployed young people, from 16 to 24, in nine Ohio townships, disclosed the fact that although local facilities for education, occupational training, and recreation were meager in the extreme, 43 per cent of the people interviewed had no suggestion to offer as to possible new types of organization in the community. "It appears to be clear," states the report, "that large numbers of rural people are still unaware of the benefits to be derived through a planned community organization."

* * *

Demonstration Project

Is a planned community organization possible in a rural district?

Breathitt County, Ky., has demonstrated what can be done. Opportunity for young people in the Kentucky mountain regions has never run high, and the depression brought it to a still lower ebb. "Agriculture at best offers a gloomy outlook; mining, lumbering and railroading have declined . . . the county was badly in need of some intelligent concern for its youth." With the help of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance, officials, including the county superintendent of schools, the president of the University of Kentucky, agricultural extension workers and others, have put on a demonstration program with three objectives: (1) The creation of a county council concerned with the guidance problems of youth; (2) a county survey of actual and potential resources for capable, aspiring young people, and (3) the gradual development of a program taking into account both in-school and out-of-school youth. The result is a two-way program: (1) To act upon the in-school youth in changing the curriculum with the end of better adjustment of boys and girls to the conditions, safeguarding character, and devising wholesome recreations; (2) to provide guidance and develop vocationally and avocationally the out-of-school young people. The first is accomplished through teacher and leadership training, headed up by a guidance institute under the auspices of the university. The second is accomplished through opportunity centers in various parts of the county, which provide.

Study adjusted to individual needs and interests.
Supervised work projects having a training value.
Recreations, as varied as possible.
Provision for developing and enjoying avocational hobbies.

While the funds for financing the demonstration come from the Carnegie Corporation, there is a high degree of community co-operation in carrying it through. The opportunity centers are financed by federal funds, the county schools, Jackson citizens, and a small special grant. County health officers help with the health program. The surveys are financed by Relief Administration funds. The University of Kentucky provides the occupational speakers. . . . The guidance institute for teachers is administered by the university and sponsored by the county superintendent of schools and the Southern Women's Educational Alliance.

* * *

'I'll Take Anything'

The Connecticut State Employment Service has made a study of the applications for work of more than 43,000 young men and women. "The outstanding fact revealed by this study," states the report, "is that over 73 per cent of the young people seeking jobs through the employment offices were untrained for any skilled occupation; over 40 per cent were untrained to do any kind of work. . . . They seemed for the most part to have obtained the few jobs they had had by a chance method rather than by any planned selection of occupation and careful training to enter it. . . . All too often the young man or woman came to the employment office with the statement, 'I'll take anything!'"

How can they get the vocational guidance and training so obviously needed?

Connecticut is doing much to remedy the situation.

* * *

Adult-Made, Adults Benefit

A report on a survey made by the New York State College of Agriculture of Cornell University, on the "Interests, Activities and Problems of Rural Young Folks," states: "In arranging programs for boys and girls another very important problem presents itself. Some of those individuals or agencies who are attempting to help young people may actually be hindering their development. If a program is arranged by adults, the leaders are adults and the planning and work are done by adults. When this happens, the programs are not for boys and girls, but for adults; the adults are receiving the training and youth is being entertained. Would it not be possible . . . to sponsor programs which can be planned and developed by the young folks themselves? Well-trained adults might give wise guidance when needed, but the young folk would work out their own problems in a way satisfying to them."

* * *

Young People Organized

The Job-Finders' Club of Cleveland, Ohio, proves that young people can organize for work as well as for hobbies. In 1931 a number of unemployed boys gathered daily in the waiting room of the vocational department of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A. Someone suggested that the group might meet regularly in an adjoining classroom and discuss topics of interest. The Job-Finders' Club was the result. Luncheons are held once a month, and all young men registered with the employment department of the "Y" are invited. The members of the club look for work individually, and when one discovers a vacancy which he himself cannot fill he refers it to the employment department. An honor roll is kept of men who have referred one or more jobs to the department. In this way members are fortified with the knowledge that others are helping them, and are reminded that they are helping others.

* * *

Some of the 5,000,000 unemployed young people are in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the United States. They constitute a national problem, but one which must be met in each community according to the particular needs and resources of that community. A plan that works well in one place might be worse than useless in another.

Printed Information Available

In June, 1934, the United States Commissioner of Education called a national conference in Washington to consider the youth problem of today. The Committee on Youth Problems was appointed as a result of this conference to collect data on the present status of youth throughout the United States. For the past year the committee has been sponsoring: (1) a youth census; (2) surveys of activities now existing in behalf of unemployed young people in the fields of education, guidance, employment, and recreation. Results of the work of the committee will be published by the Office of Education in bulletin form. A bulletin, Youth: How Communities Can Help, has been published in mimeographed form and is now being printed for distribution. Two other bulletins, Youth: Activities of Libraries and Museums, and Youth: A Contemporary Bibliography, are available in mimeographed form. Other printed publications will deal with recreation, guidance and placement, youth surveys, education, and employment.—School Life.

All Mail-Bag 'Graduates'

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

TODAY we have put at the "Speakers' Table" a group of you who have already become familiar with international correspondence and friendships through the Young Folks' Mail Bag. It is with real joy that your Chairman finds this group swelling the numbers of the Youth Round Table.—CHAIRMAN.

'Benefited by Friendship'
Illinois

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on the formation of the Round Table in The Christian Science Monitor. I am one of the many graduates of the Mail Bag, and with others I have seen the need of a separate, wider field for the "Over 20" section. I began my acquaintance with pen friends in other countries while still within the Mail Bag age limit, six years ago, and as I have grown into the older group I have wished that space might be given those having more to express than space allows in that department. Those of us who genuinely believe in the purpose of the Mail Bag and have felt benefited by the friendships and viewpoints gained through its aid are glad of the opportunity to express our gratitude.

When I finished high school I was unable to continue with my education, and in common with so many other young people I was all at loose ends. My school friends went away to college, and I had no brothers nor sisters; not a cousin lived within a thousand miles. I was lonely, and I was hungry for knowledge of other people, different ways of life, and new ideas. My own life was to me barren of interest, usefulness, or even future.

At this low point in my spirits I answered a letter in the Mail Bag from an English girl of my own age. Since then our correspondence has flourished like the proverbial green bay tree. When I compare our early stilted and rather shy letters with those of today, I appreciate even more the intervening years when we were learning to be friends. We had to start from the beginning and picture for one another our families and backgrounds and this foundation made possible the growth of our friendship. When I discovered how little I had to contribute I was ashamed of myself and began to create new interests and activities until my life became fuller and more useful than it had ever been before.

I have learned so many things that have enriched me and will remain with me always that I hope others are as fortunate in their penpals as I am. Through the English letters have come glimpses of other friends gained through the Mail Bag, and I have more of my own. To them all are due my present interests and accomplishments and the feeling that no matter how the prejudiced sources of world information rant and rave and foster misunderstanding, I shall always judge a country by its people with whom I have corresponded. Some of these exchanges have not lasted, but I owe something of my present self to each one.

This winter I am traveling through the southern states, but in 1936 I will be living in Vermont. I would like pen-pals in southeastern Canada or in the New England states whom I could occasionally see and talk with. Distance is a drawback to overseas friendships; I wish all Mail Baggers and Round Tablers could meet one another. I have high hopes that my English friend will spend her next summer's vacation with me, and I am sure that at the end of it we will be good for six-and-sixty years.

These exchange visits between foreign countries are not uncommon. Why not try it among ourselves? Impressions of mere differences in live: are as lasting as those of strange countries. And how interesting it could be to meet not one but several pen-friends; a miniature Round Table, with things to do together as well as to discuss.

(Miss) G. B. P.

* * *

'Very Interesting Hobby'
Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am a young man 19 years of age who has just completed four years of high school. I have two hobbies—stamp collecting and exchanging, and corresponding.

I find stamp collecting a very interesting hobby. While I was in school it helped me greatly in history, geography and art. Many times questions have arisen in class which were easily answered and proved by a common stamp collection. One example is the following: In the history class one day a question arose whether the Mayflower Compact was written or oral. The teacher told us to go home and find out that evening and report the next day with proof to back our decision. I went home and happened to run across a United States stamp while looking at my collection that evening. It was the five-cent Pilgrim issue of 1920 showing them signing the Compact. This proved that it was a written compact. I have had many other experiences like this. I wish that more of our readers would start collecting stamps and find how helpful and interesting a hobby it is.

About a year ago I started corresponding and exchanging stamps (through the Mail Bag column in the Monitor and an Exchange Club) with people in foreign countries. I have found this very interesting. Also you would be surprised at the different stamps and very interesting letters one can receive through corresponding. I wish more of our readers would try it sometime and find out.

(Mr.) A. B.

* * *

'Social Welfare Work'
Tennessee

Dear Chairman:

I have been a Mail Bagger since I was eight years old, and in the ten intervening years I have enjoyed corresponding with about 30 friends in all parts of the world. Now, I wish to join the Round Table group and find more friends.

I am very interested in social welfare work, especially in the rural phase of that work. I have spent 18 years living in the country and some day I hope to go back to help bring a little more of the "better things" to those country people. The large cities have their community houses and welfare workers, but I don't think people fully realize how much the rural districts need that same sort of thing. Good libraries, theaters, and so on are needed in the country to give those farming people an opportunity to enjoy those things that city folk have so handy.

To those people of the "hill country," of which every southern state has some, life is mainly "all work and no play." They have a very small education; and if they ever finish high school, their education is ended. They need workers among them to help them enjoy life more, to learn to farm more successfully, and to help their young people to get a better education.

I would like very much to hear from anyone who is interested in welfare or recreational work. I have had some experience in it already, and I plan to major in social work in college.

You don't know how much I enjoy the Round Table letters. The Education Page has always been a favorite, but now it is more so.

(Miss) J. S.

* * *

'To Exchange Views'
England

Dear Editor:

I have been very interested in the Youth Round Table since its inception, and as I have gained so much enjoyment from it, I feel that I should contribute something in return.

I was particularly interested in the letter from Mr. R. F. R. of Canada, published in the Monitor of Nov. 26, and agree with his views on world peace. When friendship between individuals of different nationalities becomes usual everywhere, the horror and carnage termed "war" will be impossible. I feel sure that such international youth movements as the Youth Round Table, the Mail Bag, and the Boy Scout and Girl Guide associations are accomplishing a great deal in promoting greater understanding of other people's viewpoints, and consequently, greater tolerance of them.

Some years ago I met some American girls who, in their fairly extensive travels, had collected dolls dressed to represent the peoples of various countries, and it was a very interesting exhibition that they showed me. I should like to exchange views of England with young people from abroad if anyone is interested in this type of collection, as I am sure it would prove fascinating.

I am only just within the border line of the Youth Round Table, having been 21 about a month ago, but I do hope I shall be accepted as a member. I am heartily in favor of including the "over thirties," as, in this country at all events, they are always classed as "young people."

With all good wishes that the success of the Youth Round Table will continue, and—a happy New Year to all members and readers.

(Miss) N. E. T.

* * *

If any of you Round Tablers do get together, we hope you will write us about it. And you who have known the fun and worth of the Young Folks' and Children's Mail Bags, have you younger brothers and sisters who, with a bit of judicious encouragement from you, might have their world opened up to them as once it was for you? Just a thought. Cheerio.

Chairman

I Become Aware of Korea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

WE WALKED out of the classroom together. He held the door with more elaborate courtesy than I had yet encountered in my first two weeks at a large English university. Obviously I was American, but he, well, he might have belonged to any one of several Oriental countries. As we walked up the stairs he challenged me to guess, in the end having to tell me—Korea. He seemed surprised that I had ever heard of Korea, that I had, indeed, some idea as to its whereabouts on a map. (I didn't divulge to him how vague was the idea.) I accepted his invitation to "morning tea" and we found our way into the school's smaller refectory.

He has already been at the university for a year and is planning to spend next year studying in America before returning to Korea. We talked of universities in "the States," and I found that his knowledge of American geography was not noticeably greater than mine of Korea, but he intends to see a great deal of America while he is there. He probably will, too: very likely far more of it than I have seen.

I wondered if it were very difficult for a Korean to learn English. His was quite accurate though hesitant and spoken with an accent which I found a bit difficult to understand, and I had to speak slowly for him to follow my conversation. Still I was amazed to discover that when he came to England, he could speak no English at all. He had made the journey with an English friend who could speak French, German and Italian so the trip across Europe was achieved quite smoothly—except in Holland. There he spent a few days alone and did have a time of it to make his wants understood. "Although everyone understands the sign language," he laughed.

This young Korean is the eldest of a large family, but I was wrong in presuming that his brothers would follow his footsteps to England for their education. "Oh no, they must go to other countries," he explained earnestly. True, his father was educated in England and likes and admires it, but the eldest son, at least, desires that his family shall know the world. One brother who is especially keen on "mechanisms" should go to Germany, he thinks, and one should go to Italy for the arts. Then there is America, of course, where another brother . . .

But unfortunately I could not hear of all the others then—it was time for another lecture, and we said, "Good morning."

For two hours I have been reading about Korea. "We are a subject nation now, of course, but one never knows," he had said with a meaningful shrug of his shoulders. I must know more of Korean history before I meet this little man from the Orient again—which is one of the several reasons why the presence of "foreign students" in a university is valuable.

A. M.

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Nevis, the Mother Island

ACCORDING to all accounts, Nevis was discovered for the white race by Columbus in 1498, when he saw most of the Antilles for the first time and gave his name to St. Kitts next door. He couldn't have helped passing it on his way to Antigua and Montserrat, so there is no harm in assuming that he set the first white foot on it near where Charlestown now stands, about four hundred and fifty years ago.

As to what happened between then and 1628, when Sir Thomas Warner sent some of his colonists over from St. Kitts, history has nothing much to say. None of the islands possesses either precious metals or precious stones and the pretty volcanic crystals, called Nevis diamonds, which we used to hunt for down at Indian Castle, had probably never been heard of in those days; although it would be intriguing to picture the Nevis Caribs arriving to welcome Christopher, dressed lightly in crystal ornaments, and to hear the gasps of the astonished Spaniards, feeling sure that the treasures of Cathay, not to mention King Solomon's mines, were theirs at last.

FRESH WATER, WILD fruits and vegetables might have attracted the odd ship to the anchorage. The Caribs were always fighting and raiding one another and their swift sailing canoes would never have been far away. Also Nevis may have provided her quota of natives for the discoverers to take home to Christianization and slavery, a proceeding which Queen Isabella seems to have been among the few with sufficient humanity to condemn.

But that isn't much of an early history and the only possible trace of Spanish occupation seems to be in the name Nevis, the origin of which is as likely to have been a corruption of a Spanish word "nieve," meaning snow, from the whiteness of the cloud always veiling and unveiling the mountain peak, as from any likeness to the Scottish mountain beginning with Ben.

The next hundred years hardly come into the history books either, but vitally important things were happening in their way. Between 1560 and 1660, Cromwell got rid of a good many undesirable Royalists and Irishmen by enforced emigration, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 sent large numbers of Huguenots following them across the Atlantic; and the lovely climate of the Leeward Islands claimed many of the best.

They bore the great names of England, Scotland, Ireland and France and among them were both the families that were destined to become so important to American history, the Faucettes and the Hamiltons.

THEN AGAIN IN 1680 a great earthquake or subsidence destroyed Jamestown, the island's original and rather primitive capital, and the town houses of the great estate owners began to be built at Charlestown further along the coast, which rapidly grew into a miniature metropolis of rank, fashion and wealth such as few islets, colonial or otherwise, can ever boast of having been before or since.

The great families, the Russells, the Maynards, the Herberts, the Hamiltons, the Evelyns, the French Faucettes and many others had brought money with them even if they had lost their lands and titles. What was more, they brought European vigor and vision. It was not long before the island became one vast cane field and they began to lay up enormous fortunes by growing sugar for their European enemies to consume.

The "Great Houses," as the country mansions were called, were always magnificently sited, often high up on the mountain slopes above the high road, overlooking vast expanses of the eternally blue Caribbean and far removed from lowland swamps and the heat of hurricane months. Tremendous stones, most expertly worked, went into their foundations and they stand today sound and undecayed after every vestige of woodwork above them has long since vanished. The saying goes that the blood of the slaves holds them together, but it was far more due to the craft and artistry of British masons who came with their chiefs and found as good stone and timber to work with as ever they had in the quarries and forests of the Old World.

It is interesting to picture these "Great Houses" in their seventeenth and eighteenth century heyday. Wide stone foundations and terraces footed them and the dark forest always towered at their back. Avenues of silver royal palms led up to them from the King's Highway, and their walled gardens were filled with orange, lime, lemon and mango trees, with hibiscus and crotons and scentless roses for color. Inside the deep cool rooms, separated only by slatted jalousies open to the trade winds, dark mahogany furniture gleamed in the half light and fine old silver and pewter, bright with incessant polishing, stood on every sideboard and table.

How they cleaned those old teak floors! In my day the teak had mostly gone, but the method remained and I shall never forget it. Our cleaning woman arrived, heading a large basket of bitter oranges, green and yellow, from trees in the ghaut near by, and instead of offering them for sale as we expected, cut them in half and proceeded to scrub the floors with them till they shone and the house was filled with the scent for days.

IT WAS A kind of golden age of good ruling and great wealth, and Nevis was the mother of all the Leeward Islands, even if she was one of the smallest.

A Captain-General, or what we should call a Governor-General nowadays, ruled the group in the King's name, but his charge was a traveling one and there was no communication quicker than a fast sailing schooner. In the Captain-General's frequent absences, or until his successor was appointed from London, the Governor of Nevis and of no other island filled his office.

Nevis was governed like the capital she was. She had her Council and her House of Assembly at Charlestown, a miniature replica of the Lords and Commons at Westminster, and judicially she was unique in possessing the only court in the islands where pirates could be "dealt with"—a polite way of putting it—but an undeniably useful arrangement in days when the "Jolly Roger" flew at the masthead of a good many black and heavily sparred schooners, skulking out of Bahama Cays or the hidden harbors of the Spanish Main. She was also the center of the slave trade for the islands; but the less said about that the better, for the story isn't a pretty one.

The House of Assembly was chosen by the island freeholders and they had been the great governing families in the Old World, so that the arts of government and administration were theirs by right of heirship. The Upper House, the Council of Ten, was chosen by the Captain-General himself; but its President was always the Governor of Nevis and his Government House was a tiny court, a miniature Whitehall, formal with ceremony and procedure while the Treasury Building near by bustled with the commerce and currency exchanges of the trading world.

PICTURE THE GOVERNOR and his Lady, making their progress round the island to visit the great estates and their owners, scarcely less magnificent than themselves. Their state carriage and four was preceded by armed outriders in uniform and scarlet postillions rode the leaders. Bewigged and farthingaled, the august callers rode up the palm-set avenues to the Great House, where ladies panniered and high-heeled waited to receive them and to discuss the island gossip and the latest dispatches from England over ceremonial refreshments. In the so-called winter, when the temperature might fall to 70 on the high mountain slopes, their Charlestown houses were opened and the visits were returned at Government House with all the formality and punctiliousness of London or Bath.

Then, when March arrived and white linen became the planters' wear, the great houses were reopened and country balls and parties followed incessantly. What tremendous turtle dinners were eaten with their courses of soup, stew and steak and the rival delicaces of calipash and calipee! What exciting land crab hunts and midnight suppers afterwards, whenever the crabs happened to be marching, and what riding picnics went up to the mountain springs, high in the forest above Gingerland, and wandered slowly home under the great tropic moon.

THIS WAS THE world little Alexander Hamilton was born into down in Charlestown, that January day in 1757, at the Faucett House at the end of Main Street, where Mistress Evelyn now lives. This was the world the young Captain Nelson of the "Boreas" set foot into when he came to marry the daughter of the Herberts up at Montpelier and got into conflict with the powerful planters over the trading rights of American ships, following the War of Independence. Saddle Hill near by was his lookout for the French fleet and so many times I have watched from the same place that the backwards pictures are inescapable.

Just one more: Nevis Roads, as the anchorage before Charlestown is called, is safer and more sheltered than St. Kitts, particularly during the hurricane months; and the ships of all nations anchored there in the great days, loading sugar and unloading the exchange supplies of the world.

Round the Fort Point into the afternoon sun comes a naval squadron of great three-decker battleships from Antigua, high-sided and checkered with gun ports, their carved and gilded sterns and figureheads gleaming in the level light.

Boatswains' whistles pipe, the great clouds of canvas fade magically from the yards under a thousand hands and, as way is lost, the ships move slowly and more slowly to their moorings. Anchors splash, and to more silver piping admirals' barges and captains' gigs are manned carrying powdered-haired, blue-coated officers ashore, for official reports and calls while the great ships are surrounded by hundreds of shore boats, fighting for places at the gangways and offering the island produce all the way from silverwork to conch shells and coconuts.

IT IS CHEERLESS to point the contrast with today. Earthquake and hurricane, storm and war, the Great Houses withstood them all only to be destroyed at last by the price of sugar.

One great building still stands, not one of the Great Houses but an hotel, a relic of the early eighteen hundreds before the art of building died, when England in spite of a six-week sailing voyage went touring to the West Indies in search of summer in winter, just as it has begun to do again.

It is the Bath House, high up above the hot spring that gives it its name, and it stands as solid and magnificent as any Roman villa beside the Mediterranean. We had come to stay there, Peter to paint, and I to renew acquaintances if there were any left and memories if there weren't. We walked out on to the great gallery in front of our rooms and looked over Charlestown towards St. Kitts, across the sea and across the ages. I heard Peter gasp: "This is the finest view in the world! Can I ever paint it? The light is perfect and I must try!" I could think of nothing to say. It was the finest view in the world and the light was perfect, but the great past was too strong for words just then.

E. B.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A YOUTH (PROBABLY HIERONYMUS DONDI), BY BARTOLOMMEO VENETO: *In the Galleria Corsini, Rome*

BARTOLOMMEO VENETO owes his fame chiefly to his portraiture. He was born at Venice about 1470 and was probably a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, whose influence is strongly apparent in his work.

Probably through the good offices of Bellini, Veneto went to the court of Lucrezia Borgia in 1505. There he painted various altar-pieces and portraits of Lucrezia until about 1508, when his name disappeared from her account books. During this time Veneto came into contact with the school of Leonardo and with German art. The influence of Dürer especially is noticeable in his paintings of women, but his fame is principally due to his portraits of men.

During the Renaissance princes and noblemen began to value highly the art of portraiture. Veneto painted these *grands seigneurs* with great pleasure, and he has succeeded in arousing our interest by the clever way in which he characterized his figures. Veneto preferred to paint young Humanists, and a coincidence put us into the way of finding out from what circles these young men came. In the museum of Budapest there is a portrait that strongly resembles the one here reproduced, which is in the Galleria Corsini in Rome. The Budapest canvas represents Hieronymus Dondi. The Dondi family belonged to the scholarly circles of Padua; and, as Dondi was painted by Veneto three times, it is not improbable that the artist lived at Padua for some years. The University of Padua having been closed between the years 1509 to 1517, on account of the war with the Emperor Maximilian, we may safely conclude that Veneto did not visit the city until after 1517.

The University of Padua attracted many foreigners, Germans, Poles, Hungarians, Spaniards, Englishmen, in fact all Europe was represented in its schools; so there would be no lack there of commissions for artists.

Veneto's portraits are characterized by their refinement. Clothes had a special distinction in those days, but in this young man's portrait we have no clue as to whether the hat medallion was that of a patron saint or of a students' union. It is engraved with the motto: "Probasti et cognovisti." He is dressed in a black mantle, lined with brown fur, with checked sleeves of gold and black, all of which harmonizes well with the red background. His hands rest upon the hilt of a sword, the top of which is a beautifully engraved gold plaquette with an inscription, probably: "In Bueno." To the right, through the window, we catch a glimpse of a mountainous landscape with a river and the massive towers of a castle; while two men, one on horseback and the other afoot, with a dog beside them, enlivened the scene.

This portrait is an excellent example of Bartolommeo Veneto's art. It is painted with the minutest care without being niggling; and in it Veneto succeeds in suggesting the refinement of the circles in which prominent Italians lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Thought and Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE times are tense. The air seems charged with convictions that challenge one another with consequent conflict and change. The dedication to a right purpose, an ever-deepening effort to fill our thought with verities, seems more than ever urgent. Can we be unmindful of the individual help we each may render to struggling humanity by seeing clearly and weighing carefully the source and substance of the thoughts presenting themselves for our acceptance, in order that we may steadfastly identify our conduct and aims with universal good?

Through the teaching and practice of Christian Science, it is now well understood by increasing numbers of thinkers and workers throughout the world that the great Apostle, Paul, was urging more than a moral precept when he enjoined his fellow workers to let their thoughts dwell only upon those things that are worthy of praise. He was indicating a scientific process, the power of positive thought to quicken and fructify in all right achievement, and bring one into the realization of more abundant life and abiding peace. "These things" which he declared should hold one's thought intimately and constantly are all variants of the basic quality—trueness. To follow his counsel and think consistently on whatsoever is "of good report" (Philippians 4:8) means to engage one's thought habitually with the actuality of good.

To discern and steadily hold our thought to the realities of God's creating involves, however, definite and decisive denial of the arguments and appeals of evil and materiality, in order that these may be overcome, not ignored. The method made clear by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of scientific Christianity, as practiced in its primitive purity, is stated on page 269 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The categories of metaphysics rest on one basis, the divine Mind. Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul."

Antisocial practices and institutions which confront us today could not have claimed establishment among us had Christian Science been more universally understood and individual responsibility to think with trueness been more diligently and scientifically met. Is not the chief question always: How do I think? What is the quality of my habitual thought? Does it savor of the things of Spirit, the one perfect Principle, Mind? Or is it absorbed in material ways and means?

Christian Science helps us to impersonalize all evil, uncover and condemn its falsity; to accept as worthy of credence only the motives, methods, and accomplishments which bear the spiritual test and are identified as reflections of Mind. It equips us to reject the impulsion of the counterfeit so-called intelligence or sensuous will. As Christian Scientists endeavor to do this they find that true, spiritual ideas come to them more and more readily and banish more promptly the confused phantasmagoria of sense impressions. This patient cultivation of spiritual perception illumines for us the glorious assurance (Science and Health, p. 353) that "Perfection underlies reality. Without perfection, nothing is wholly real."

How persistently, with what thoroughness of purpose, outstanding research workers in any field of thought seek unremittingly to find the facts underlying all the dust of tradition, outworn theories, and practices! How imperatively necessary must it be that—whatever may be the field of our individual endeavor—we search for true identities, for the spiritual actualities underlying the murk of misrepresentation presented by the material theory of man and the universe! Can Mind be in its opposite, matter? Can the eternal perfection work through and with the perishable and finite? Christian Science is asking the world these questions. It is convincing increasing numbers of the world's thinkers and workers that they must logically admit the oneness of Mind. To acknowledge consistently God's omnipotence, the arguments and appeals of physical sense must be cast aside.

The entire presentment of life as material in origin or substance the Master disproved. What practical illustrations he gave of the realism of good! With what scientific certitude he knew that the real man must be the expression of Mind! This understanding equipped him to detect and reject every misrepresentation of God's good will and purpose for man; to speak with authority to every aggressive or subtle claim of evil. Pure and irresistibly effective were his thoughts, dwelling always upon Love. Drop your burdens of vainglory and fear and hate, and learn of me, was, in effect, his everlasting message. He proved that thought imbued with the understanding of God as Love is potent beyond all the vaunted energy and resourcefulness of mere human will and ability. The activity of such thought is true prayer, and is answered by Love's fulfillment.

So clearly did Mrs. Eddy see the unity of the works of the great Master with divine Principle, so effectively did she demonstrate it in her own experience of working for all humanity, that she was finally able to declare (Science and Health, p. 494): "Jesus demonstrated the inability of corporeality, as well as the infinite ability of Spirit, thus helping erring human sense to flee from its own convictions and seek safety in divine Science. Reason, rightly directed, serves to correct the errors of corporeal sense; but sin, sickness, and death will seem real (even as the experiences of the sleeping dream seem real) until the Science of man's eternal harmony breaks their illusion with the unbroken reality of scientific being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gedanke und Kraft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Zeiten sind gespannt. Die Luft scheint mit Überzeugungen, die einander herausfordern und zu Widerstreit und Änderung führen, geladen zu sein. Das Verfolgen eines rechten Zwecks, ein ständig sich vertiefendes Bemühen, unser Denken mit Wahrheiten zu bereichern, scheint mehr denn je dringend geboten. Können wir die Hilfe außer acht lassen, die wir alle der ringenden Menschheit dadurch leisten können, daß wir den Ursprung und die Substanz der uns kommenden Gedanken klar sehen und sorgfältig abwägen, um unser Verhalten und unsere Ziele unerschütterlich mit dem allgemeinen Guten in Übereinstimmung zu bringen?

Durch die Lehren und das Anwenden der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen jetzt immer mehr Denker und Arbeiter in der ganzen Welt, daß der große Apostel Paulus mehr als eine Sittenregel aufstellte, als er seinen Mitarbeitern einschärfte, ihre Gedanken nur bei lobenswerten Dingen weilen zu lassen. Er wies auf einen wissenschaftlichen Vorgang hin, auf die Kraft bejahenden Denkens, das alles rechte Vollbringen fördert und befruchtet und uns ein reicheres Leben und bleibenden Frieden verwirklichen hilft. Die einzelnen Dinge, über die er uns eingehend und beständig nachdenken hieß, sind immer die Grundeigenschaft Wahrhaftigkeit in verschiedener Form. Seinen Rat befolgen und unablässig über das, was „wohl lautet" (Phil. 4, 8), nachdenken, heißt im Denken beständig an der Tatsächlichkeit des Guten festhalten.

Um die Wirklichkeiten der Schöpfung Gottes wahrzunehmen und unser Denken stets darauf gerichtet zu halten, ist jedoch ein bestimmtes und entschiedenes Verneinen der Vorwände und Lockungen des Bösen und des Materiellen nötig, damit diese nicht außer acht gelassen sondern überwunden werden. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin des wissenschaftlichen Christentums, wie es in seiner ursprünglichen Reinheit betätigt wurde, hat das Verfahren auf Seite 269 des Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" klar gemacht: „Die Kategorien der Metaphysik beruhen auf einer Basis, dem göttlichen Gemüt. Die Metaphysik löst Dinge in Gedanken auf und tauscht die Dinge des Sinnes gegen die Ideen des Seele ein".

Die heutigen gesellschaftfeindlichen Verfahren und Einrichtungen hätten nicht unter uns aufkommen können, wenn die Christliche Wissenschaft allgemeiner verstanden worden wäre und jeder einzelne seiner Verantwortung, wahrhaft zu denken, fleißiger und wissenschaftlicher nachgekommen wäre. Ist die Hauptfrage nicht immer: Wie denke ich? Welcher Art ist mein gewöhnliches Denken? Findet es an den Dingen des Geistes, des einen vollkommenen Prinzips, des Gemüts, Gefallen, oder geht es in materiellen Mitteln und Wegen auf?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hilft uns alles Böse unpersönlich machen, seine Unwahrheit aufdecken und verwerfen, dagegen nur die Beweggründe, Verfahren und Leistungen als glaubwürdig annehmen, die die geistige Probe bestehen und sich als Widerspiegelungen des Gemüts erweisen. Sie befähigt uns, den Antrieb der nachgeahmten, sogenannten Intelligenz oder des sinnlichen Willens zurückzuweisen. Wenn die Christlichen Wissenschafter sich bemühen, dies zu tun, finden sie, daß wahre, geistige Ideen ihnen immer schneller kommen und das verworrene Blendwerk der Sinneseindrücke unverzüglicher verbannen. Dieses geduldige Pflegen geistiger Wahrnehmung wirft für uns Licht auf die herrliche Versicherung (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 353): „Vollkommenheit liegt der Wirklichkeit zu Grunde. Ohne Vollkommenheit ist nichts vollkommen wirklich".

Wie beharrlich, wie gründlich hervorragende Forscher auf jedem Gebiete des Denkens ihr Ziel verfolgen und unablässig die Tatsachen zu finden suchen, die aller verstaubten Überlieferung, veralteten Lehren und Gewohnheiten zugrunde liegen! Wie gebieterisch notwendig es sein muß, daß wir—auf welchem Gebiete unser Streben auch liegen mag—die wahren Wesenseinheiten, die geistigen Tatsachen suchen, die der von der materiellen Theorie vom Menschen und vom Weltall dargebotenen düsteren falschen Darstellung zugrunde liegen! Kann das Gemüt in seinem Gegenteil, der Materie, sein? Kann die ewige Vollkommenheit durch das Vergängliche und Endliche und im Verein damit wirken? Die Christliche Wissenschaft richtet diese Fragen an die Welt. Sie überzeugt immer mehr Denker und Arbeiter der Welt, daß sie die Einheit des Gemüts unweigerlich zugeben müssen. Um Gottes Allmacht folgerichtig anzuerkennen, müssen die Einwände und Lockungen des körperlichen Sinnes verworfen werden.

Der Meister widerlegte die ganze Darstellung des Lebens als materiell in Ursprung und Wesenheit. Welch zweckdienliche Veranschaulichungen er doch von der Wirklichkeit des Guten gab! Mit welch wissenschaftlicher Gewißheit er wußte, daß der wirkliche Mensch der Ausdruck des Gemüts sein muß! Dieses Verständnis befähigte ihn, jede falsche Darstellung des guten Willens Gottes und Seiner guten Absicht für den Menschen aufzudecken und zurückzuweisen, mit Machtbefugnis zu jedem angreifenden oder heimtückischen Anspruch des Bösen zu sprechen. Seine stets in der Liebe weilenden Gedanken waren rein und unwiderstehlich wirksam. Wirf deine Lasten des Hochmuts, der Furcht und des Hasses ab und lerne von mir! war im wesentlichen seine dauernde Botschaft. Er bewies, daß das von dem Verständnis Gottes als der Liebe durchdrungene Denken mächtiger ist als alle gepriesene Tatkraft und Findigkeit rein menschlichen Willens und rein menschlicher Fähigkeit. Solches Denken ist wahres Gebet, und es wird erhört durch die Erfüllung der Liebe.

So klar sah Mrs. Eddy die Einigkeit der Werke des großen Meisters mit deren göttlichem Prinzip, so wirksam bewies sie es selber bei ihrer Arbeit für die ganze Menschheit, daß sie schließlich erklären konnte (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 494): „Jesus demonstrierte die Unfähigkeit der Körperlichkeit, sowie auch die unendliche Fähigkeit des Geistes, und auf diese Weise half er dem irrenden menschlichen Sinn, seinen eigenen Überzeugungen zu entrinnen und in der göttlichen Wissenschaft Sicherheit zu suchen. Wenn die Vernunft richtig geleitet wird, dient sie dazu, die Irrtümer des körperlichen Sinnes zu berichtigen; doch werden Sünde, Krankheit und Tod wirklich scheinen (geradeso wie die Erfahrungen des Traums im Schlafe wirklich scheinen), bis die Wissenschaft der ewigen Harmonie des Menschen die Illusion von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod durch die unverletzte Wirklichkeit des wissenschaftlichen Seins zerteilt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

High on a Dune

HIGH on a dune
Beech trees wait
To talk with winds
Early come and late—
Wind and wave
And a beech tree gate!

Today I climbed
The path alone
And sat there still
As a bedded stone.
I heard the voices
Of winds long-blown.

While I waited so
A gull flew by
Between the blue
Of lake and sky.
Wave voices drowned
His hungry cry.

High in the sun
All voices blent,
Restless waters
And winds long-spent.
Into the blueness
The gray gull went.

Faintly I heard
White sands sing
Their part in the song
Of Everything.
Sudden—the flash
Of a yellow wing!

The beech-tree dwellers—
I heard them then,
Wild canaries
Again and again.
Their song was a song
Not made for men.

Softly the leaves
Of a near branch stirred
And swinging low
Was a singing bird.
He told his tale,
Nor spoke a word.

Only a stone
Could ever know
How the sun-path grew
On the lake below
And wave-troughs darkened
To indigo.

High on a dune
Beech trees wait,
Bird song stilled
And a moon come late—
Stars and moon
And beech-tree gate.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

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Listed Stock Quotations

Food and Utility Shares Lead in Generally Firm Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Has Firm Trend, After Confused Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The stock market firmed at the end of the morning today after a disturbed and active opening in which trading was dominated by yesterday's invalidation of the AAA.

Although foods and utilities were chiefly in demand, with gains ranging up to a point or more, rails and a number of industrials improved after a soft opening. Stocks of companies which might be adversely affected by a stoppage of farm benefit payments were rather friendless, with losses of fractions to a point or so.

Cotton rebounded a little after losing around $2 a bale. Hogs firmed. Wheat lost around a cent, corn dropped fractionally, and sugar, hides and flour declined. Gold currencies gave ground against the dollar in the foreign exchange market. U. S. Government bonds improved.

Among gainers of major fractions to upward of a point were Union Pacific, Continental Baking "A," Kroger, Public Service of N. J., Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Safeway, Evans Products, American Water Works and North American. Declines of around a point were suffered by Montgomery Ward, Case, Deere and International Harvester.

Cloth Makers Confused

One important section of the nation's business appeared completely stymied for the time being by the AAA decision as drygoods markets virtually abandoned efforts to carry on pending the outcome of a meeting of the Textile Institute to iron out the complications resulting from the ending of processiug taxes.

Another test of New Deal business legislation, of major importance to the railroads, got under way as 135 carriers challenged the constitutionality of the Railway Retirement Act in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Financial quarters were gratified by the calculation of the magazine Steel that in 1935 the United States had regained its ranking as number one per capita consumer of steel. The rise was to 583 pounds per inhabitant last year from 447 pounds in 1934.

The revelation that Ford Motor Car Company had increased its 1935 output 56 per cent over 1934, lent especial interest to the sales figures of General Motors, which are expected to be made public in the next few days.

Trade Factors Cheerful

Traders and investors in Wall Street were scanning the political horizon carefully in an attempt to foresee what legislative steps were to be taken following the invalidation of the AAA.

Business factors affecting the market picture remained relatively cheerful. It was noted that Westinghouse Electric, the first major industrial concern to reveal its earnings for 1935, had realized a net equal to $4.50 on the combined common and preferred stocks. In the previous year a small deficit was reported after preferred dividends.

The fact that the holiday influence appeared to be wearing off in the steel industry also provided encouragement. The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated production at 49.2 per cent of capacity, up 2.5 points over the previous week.

Developments in the silver situation included the announcement that the U. S. Treasury had concluded an agreement with Mexican authorities. Bar silver prices in London were increased the equivalent of about ½ cent an ounce.

The pound sterling rose ¼ cent at the opening of foreign exchange dealings at $4.93¼, while the franc was unchanged at 6.60 cents.

Bonds Are Steady

Aside from heaviness in a few of the second-grade rails and industrials the bond market was steady today.

A fair amount of buying interest in utility liens developed in the early trading. Leaders of the group like American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, North American 5s and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s moved up ½ to ¾ of a point and were well supported at the higher range.

Buying of the power issues was associated with gossip regarding the possibility of a decision by the Supreme Court adverse to the TVA, belief in this direction having been encouraged by the court's ruling against the AAA.

Some of the New York Central issues were down as much as a point, and other carrier issues dipped fractionally. Exceptions included Southern Pacific 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Great Northern 4½s, which moved up a little.

U. S. Governments were firm, showing several early gains of 1-32d to 6-32ds of a point. Treasury 3¼s, 3¾s and 4¼s showed the top gains.

The foreign list was dull and steady.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.01¾	1.03	1.01½	1.02⅞	+. ⅜
July	.89¾	.90¼	.89⅜	.90⅛	—. ½
September	.88	.88¾	.87⅞	.88½	—. ¾
	Corn				
May	.62	.62⅛	.61¾	.61⅞	—. ⅛
July	.62⅛	.62¾	.62¼	.62½	—. ⅛
	Oats				
May	.28⅝	.29	.28½	.28⅞	+. ⅛
July	.27⅞	.28⅛	.27⅜	.28⅛	+. ⅛
	Rye				
May	.54½	.55⅛	.54½	.54¾	—. ⅜
July	.54⅛	.54⅞	.54⅛	.54⅜	—. ⅛

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.89	.88½	.89	..
July	.89½	.89	.89⅜	..

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Adams Millis Corp	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Archer-Daniels Midland pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Bon Ami, A	$1	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
Do B	50c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
Do B extra	50c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
McIntyre Porc Mines, Ltd	50c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 1
Maytag Co pf	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf accum.	$2.25	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan. 7	Last Jan. 6
11⅞	4½	.10b	Adams Express	11½	10⅞	11⅛	11
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34½
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	24¼
20⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	20½	19⅞	20½	20½
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
173	104⅝	3†	Air Reduction	173½	172½	173½	173½
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15¼
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	32	31	32	31⅛
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3	3	3
14⅝	2⅜	..	Allegh pr ww xxx (h)	18⅞	18	18	18¼
14⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	18½	17½	18½	18
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	18	17¼	18	18½
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	32	31½	31½	31
27¼	12⅛	1	Allied Mills	20⅛	25	26	28¼
173	125	6	Allied Chem	163	157	163	159
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	123⅞	120&	120⅝	..
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7	6¾	6⅞	7
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	37⅜	36½	37¾	37½
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	21½	21¼	21⅝	20¾
75½	49	5	Allied Stores pf	71½	71½	71½	72
4½	2¼	..	Amal Leather	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
47⅜	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	44½	44	44	..
70	43	4	Am Bank Note pf	65	65	65	..
19⅛	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17¾	16¾	17¾	18
92¾	72	6	Am Crys 1st pf	89½	89½	89½	93
42½	21	..	Am Brake S&F	48⅛	47½	47⅝	48
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128	127	127	127
140⅜	110	4†	Am Can	132¾	131¾	132½	132
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	35	33½	34¾	33½
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65	63	65	64
33¼	6	..	Am Chain	33	31¾	32¾	31½
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	89	88	89	88
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	10½	9¾	10½	10
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29	27¾	29	27½
3⅜	¾	..	Am Encaustic T(h)	2	1¾	2	1¾
9¼	2¾	..	Am European	11½	11	11½	11
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
42	14	..	Am & F Pow pf	32¾	31½	32	32½
38¼	12	..	Am & F P 6	28½	27⅞	28	28
17	3⅞	..	Am & F P 2pf	14⅜	13¾	14¼	13⅝
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14	13¾	14	13⅞
6⅝	3	..	Am Hide & L	6½	5¾	6¼	6
40	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	39½	39	39⅝	39½
38½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	38½	38	38	38
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
37¾	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	19½	19⅛	19⅛	..
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	12½	11¾	11⅞	11¾
27¾	7	..	Am Locomotive	26⅜	25½	26¼	26¼
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	77	76	77	75½
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11	11	11	1¼
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	28	27⅜	28	27½
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29⅛	28¾	28¾	29
36¼	24	1½	Am News	37½	37½	37½	38
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	10	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
41⅜	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	40¾	38½	40¾	38¼
49½	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	47⅞	45¾	47¾	45
25⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	26¾	25¾	26¾	26½
32⅜	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	32⅝	31¼	32⅛	31⅜
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	23	22⅛	22⅛	..
30⅜	20	.2	Am Shipbuilding	30¾	30	30	30
64⅝	31⅝	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	58¾	56¾	58¾	57⅝
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	157	157	157	..
117¼	101⅝	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105	104½	105	..
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	72	72	72	..
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	133¾	133⅜	133⅜	..
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	98½	97	98½	97¼
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	101⅝	100	101⅜	100¼
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	25¾	24½	25¾	24
113	88	2	Am Steel F pf	110¼	108	110¼	..
43	33	2	Am Stores	34⅜	34½	34½	34½
70½	50⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	53	52	53	52¼
140½	130	7	Am Sug Ref pf	130	130	130	130
160⅛	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	159	157¾	158½	158
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7⅞	7	7¼	7½
38½	9	..	Am Typ2F pf (h)	31¾	31	31	31
27⅞	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24
123¼	115	..	Am Wat W & E	24	22½	23¾	22⅝
94¼	48	6	Am Wat1pf	94¼	94	94	94½
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10⅜	9½	10⅜	9½
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	67⅜	64	67	64½
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
11¾	2¼	..	Am Yr Pf pf (h)	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
6⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28½
37	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	37	36⅜	36⅞	38
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
12	11⅝	..	Andes Copper	11⅝	11⅝	12	..
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	50	49½	49¾	49⅞
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107½
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Il	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾
70⅜	55½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	68¾	67⅞	67⅞	68¾
9⅜	4	.50	Arnold Constable	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	8½	8½	8½	8½
50¾	16⅛	1†	Armstrong Cork	51¾	51¼	51¾	50¾
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅜	14	14¼	14⅞
60	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SR	66¼	62½	66⅛	63¾
92½	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	99	97¼	99	97
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	32⅜	31¼	31⅝	31
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	16¼	14½	14½	..
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	28⅜	27¾	28⅝	28½
48½	33⅞	2	Atlas Powder	49½	49½	49½	49
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	18½	18¼	18½	18¼
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	43½	42	43	42⅞
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9	9	8⅞
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	43½	41½	43½	43½
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5	4¾	5	4⅞
			—B—				
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	40⅜	39⅜	40⅜	39½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	17⅞	16⅝	17⅜	17
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	25	23	25	23⅝
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	43	42½	42½	43
66¾	37½	1	Bayuk Cig	69	68	69	67
14⅞	5⅜	.60†	Barnsdall A	14⅜	14⅛	14¾	14⅝
115	107⅜	.60†	Bayuk Cig pf	112½	112½	112½	..
20⅛	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19⅜	19	19⅜	19⅜
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	88½	88	88	88
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14	13¾	14	13⅞
24½	11⅞	.25e	Bendix Aviation	22⅞	22⅛	22¾	22⅜
22¾	15⅛	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
57½	34	2	Best & Co	48½	48	48½	48½
52	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	53¾	51	53⅜	51¼
121½	55¾	13⅓g	Beth Steel pf	124	123¼	124	123½
27½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	24⅜	24	24⅜	23⅞
17	9⅜	.10b	Blaw Knox	16¼	15⅝	16¼	15⅝
22⅞	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	24	22⅝	23½	22⅝
29⅜	20⅜	..	Bohn Alum & Br	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	53½
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	94½	94	94½	94
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	40⅝	40	40⅝	39⅝
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	27¼	26⅞	27	26¾
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	68¼	67¼	68	68
8⅞	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	4⅝	4¼	4¾	..
3¼	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
55⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	52¼	51½	52¼	52½
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16⅜	16	16⅜	16
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	48	48	48	48
42	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	41¾	41½	41½	41½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	40¾	40⅛	40¾	41
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	99	99	99⅜
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
38	14	3¼	Brooklyn Q pf	33½	33½	33½	..
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55⅝	55	55	53½
111	33⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
23¾	4⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	12⅜	11¼	12¼	11⅛
17¾	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	19⅜	18¼	19	18⅛
100	62¾	1m	Bucyrus E pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
3	⅜	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
27⅜	3	..	Bullard	23¼	22¾	23¼	23¼
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	12	12	12	12⅝
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	8	8	7⅞
28	13¼	.60†	Burrough Add	26⅜	25¾	26¼	25⅝
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	3¼	3	3⅛	3
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb.	9⅛	9	9⅛	8½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	17¼
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
1¾	⅜	..	Butterclk (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	22⅛	20½	22⅛	20½
66	32	..	Byers pf	69½	69	69½	68
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35¾	35	35¾	36⅜
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell W&C	30½	30⅛	30½	30¼
17⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	16	15½	16	15⅞
12⅜	6¼	..	Canadian Pacific	11¾	11⅜	11½	11½
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	42	41⅝	41⅞	42
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	14¼	13½	14¼	13½
48	32½	3	Cap Adminpf	47⅜	46¾	46¾	..
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	91	91	91	91
8⅛	3⅜	.20	Carlets & Gen Corp	8½	8	8⅜	8
111¼	45⅝	..	Case Thresh	95	93½	93¾	95¼
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	117	116	117	116½
60	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	56¼	55	55¾	56¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	31¾	30¾	31	32⅛
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	21½	19½	21½	19⅝
62¾	55	..	Celotex Co pf n	59¾	58	59¾	..
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27	26½	26¾	27¼
..	..	..	Central RR of NJ	51	50	50	..
65⅜	38	4	Cerro de Pasco	53½	51⅞	53	52¾
15⅜	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	15	14⅛	14½	14½
88¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	87¾	87⅝	87¾	88¾
21	4⅞	..	Checker Cab Mfg	39	34½	39	32½
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	63	61	62½	60¼
53½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	53¼	52¼	53⅛	52½
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3½	3	3⅛	3⅛
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5⅝	5	5½	5⅛
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	29½	29½	29½	30
3	⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	2fl	1⅞	2⅛	2
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅛	3½	4⅛	3½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3¼
10Z	3Z	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	7¾	8½	7¾
20⅞	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19⅛	18	19	19¼
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	51½	51½	51½	53½
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	1¼	..	Chi R&P 6% (h)	4¾	3⅞	4¾	3⅞
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi R&P 7% (h)	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4⅜
19¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	25	23½	24¾	23
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29½	29	29¼	29½
9	3½	..	Childs Company	8⅝	8	8	8¼
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	89	86¼	89	87⅞
108	108	4½	Cleve E I Co pf	108	108	108	107⅜
24⅞	12	1†	City Ice & Fuel	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	74	74	74	74
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	5½	4¾	5½	5
27⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	24¾	24¼	24¼	25½
48½	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	45⅜	44⅝	45⅝	44½
87	80	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	82½	82½	82½	..
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	54⅞	54	54	53
93	72½	2	Coca Cola	88	87½	87½	87⅞
21	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	20⅜	19½	19½	20
58⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	55⅞	55¾	55¾	..
56	9	.50e	Coll'ns & Aikman	47½	45¾	46¾	46½
109	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	110	110	110	109⅞
5½	½	..	Colo P & Ir (h)	5¼	4⅝	5¼	5
2⅞	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	36	34	36	34
22½	10⅜	..	Colo & Southern	26½	25	26½	26¾
21	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	25¼	22⅜	25	23
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbia Gas	15⅝	15	15⅝	14⅞
90½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	95	93	93	..
83	31	5	Columbia G pf B	82	81	82	81
49⅞	40	1†	Columbia Plc vtc	42	41	42	43
101⅞	67	4½	Columbia C vtc	98	94	98	94¾
50	46½	2¾	Columbia P pf	49	48½	49	..
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	45¼	45	45	45
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	111	111	111	111¼
72	56¼	3†	Comm Inv Tr	58¾	57	57½	58¾
105	97⅛	4¼	Comm I T 6½%	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98½
23⅞	16½	.60	Commw Solvents	21¼	20⅞	21½	20¾
3	⅜	..	Commwlth & So	3½	3	3½	3½
71	29⅛	3	Comwith & S 6pf	72¼	70	72¼	70
21½	9	2e	Congress Cigar	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9¼	9⅛	9¼	8¾
45¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43¾	42½	43¾	42½
49	14⅜	..	Consn Ry & Lt	18⅛	18	18	18½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
22½	14¼	1½m	Consol Film I pf	18½	18	18	18
11	8	..	Consol Cigar	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
30¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33½	32¼	33⅜	32
105½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	103¼	103⅜	103½	103½
6⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5⅜
12¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	12¼	12	12¼	12
112½	108⅓	8	Consol Oil pf	111½	111½	111½	111½
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8⅝	7½	8⅝	7½
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
23½	22	..	Container N	22	21¼	21⅝	22
13¾	13	1†	Cont Baking A	13¾	13	13½	12¼
1⅞	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2⅛	2	2	2
69	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	70	69	70	69
99½	62⅜	7	Cont Can	84½	82½	84½	82
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	10	10⅛	10	10
44⅞	28⅞	1.90†	Cont Insurance	43	42	43	42
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
35	15½	1	Cont Oil	34⅜	33⅜	34½	34¼
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	67	66½	66½	66¼
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	72½	71¾	72½	72½
7⅜	4½	..	Coty	6⅛	5	6¼	6⅛
39⅞	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37½	37½	37½	37⅜
19⅜	11¾	..	Crosley Radio	18¾	18	18⅜	18
48⅛	23½	..	Crown Cork & S	44¼	43⅜	43⅝	44¼
48	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	47⅛	47¼	47¼	..
9⅛	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
38	14	..	Crucible Steel	37⅛	36½	37½	38¾
2½	1	..	Cuba Co	2	1¾	1⅞	1½
14	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	12½	11	12½	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	7	5¼	6⅜	8½
80⅝	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	67¾	63½	67½	67½
47½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	42⅝	42	42½	42½
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	22	21½	21⅞	21⅞
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102½	101⅝	102½	102
4⅝	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
12¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11¼
47	16	.25e	Cutler Hammer	43⅛	43⅜	43⅞	43¼
			—D—				
58¾	23¾	..	Deere & Co	54½	52	54½	54
28	9	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27½
24½	18⅞	.50†	Deisel W G Co	24⅞	24	24¾	24⅜
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	39½	37½	38⅝	38
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	17½	16⅜	17⅛	16¼
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	129	129	129	128¾
19	5¼	..	Det & Mack pf	18½	18½	18½	..
38½	13¾	..	Distil Co Seag	33¾	32½	33½	32½
41	36½	1½†	Diamond Match	39	38	39	..
44⅞	34½	2†

Business and Industry

Farm Prices May Improve, Despite the Abolition of AAA

Commerce and Finance

Commodity Marts And Stocks Upset By AAA Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—General confusion prevails in the principal markets here as New York begins the price adjustments necessitated by the Supreme Court AAA decision. As the decision was made public at the Stock Exchange there was a general shout of approval, followed by the most active market in six weeks, in which confused price movements, beginning with a rise in the food stocks, ended in a sharp decline in the general market at the end of trading. A similar short-lived rise and sharp decline occurred on the Cotton Exchange.

Sugar contracts dropped almost the limit permitted under the trading rules, and an almost unprecedented confusion developed in Worth Street, in the textile district. Simultaneously reports came in from Chicago of a quick momentary rise in wheat, followed by a pronounced decline.

Commodity Marts Affected

In contrast to the reaction of the financial district to the decision of last May outlawing the NRA, when the major response was in the stock market, the commodity markets registered the most violent reaction to yesterday's decision outlawing the AAA.

Out of the confusion two general and contradictory responses appeared. On the one hand it was felt that prices of cotton, wheat, sugar, and the minor agricultural commodities affected, would rise as the burden of processing taxes was removed and consumers could afford to buy larger quantities.

The subsequent and bearish conclusion was that with the processing tax thrown into the discard, the production controls would also have to be abandoned. This meant larger crops and therefore lower prices. This reaction was particularly marked in the cotton market, where the far months sold off most heavily on the assumption that the probable abandonment of crop reduction schemes and also of the Bankhead Act would permit a sharp increase in the 1936 plantings. The near months remained comparatively firm. The same reaction occurred in wheat.

Perhaps the heaviest sufferer from the decision was the price of sugar. It was feared that the complicated system of import quotas set up under the Jones-Costigan Act together with the standard crop reduction bonus arrangement for the domestic beet sugar growers, would collapse legally along with the AAA. Refiners immediately announced price reductions to allow for the abandonment of the tax of 53 cents a 100 pounds of sugar.

Food Shares Lead

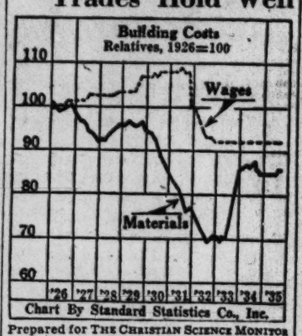
The preliminary rise in the stock market was led by the food shares, including Armour, General Foods, National Biscuit, Purity Baking, Standard Brands, and Wilson. The rally was followed by a realization that the end of benefit payments would reduce farm purchasing power, and the subsequent decline was led by the stocks most dependent on farm buying, including the mail orders, farm machinery stocks, and motors.

The general decline in the rest of the market was in part spurred by realization that other new taxes might have to be imposed to take the place of the processing taxes, while there was the extreme possibility even that $1,000,000,000 or more of processing tax refunds might have to be somehow financed.

The effect of the President's budget message was almost entirely obscured by the AAA considerations. There was little of surprise to the Street in the message, however, the estimates for the current year being approximately unchanged from those made last September.

Utility stocks rallied on hope of a favorable TVA decision, sold off when the court failed to make an announcement, but staged a powerful upward movement this morning on expectation of a favorable decision next week.

Wages in Building Trades Hold Well



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS INDICATED in the accompanying chart, wages in the building trades resisted depression influences even more stubbornly than materials, but did not respond to the upturn in price levels.

This record can be ascribed to the strong labor unions in the building trade. Scarcity of work was frequently reflected in employment at rates below union scales, but the wage rates themselves did not weaken appreciably.

Chicago Business Somewhat Slower During Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 — Business in Chicago during the past week was somewhat slower, due to adverse weather, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail stores, opening their annual January sales, recorded a slightly better volume than a year ago, but the increase was not up to expectations. It appears to be the general feeling that there is quite an amount of delayed buying that will evidence itself with the first return of fair weather.

Wholesalers also had a comparatively quiet week with the first spurt of the year anticipated when buyers reach Chicago today for the opening of winter market week. Heavy sales of furniture, floor coverings, draperies and electrical equipment are anticipated. It has been predicted that before the end of the month at least 25,000 department store representatives will have visited Chicago on their semiannual buying trips.

Industrially, Chicago showed further improvement. Indications are that the next two months will record a marked pick-up in pay rolls. Production schedules by electrical manufacturers and durable goods fabricators are said to be verging on a decided jump upward.

Public utilities benefited materially from the weather with practically all units reporting much heavier demands than a year ago.

Treasury Has Names Of 18,000 Who Earn Over $15,000 a Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Some 8000 corporations have reported to the Treasury Department the names of more than 18,000 officers and employees who receive $15,000 or more a year in salaries and emoluments, but it may take on act af Congress before the list is made public.

Secretary Morgenthau submitted the voluminous report to Congress as provided in the 1934 revenue act. The report was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Doughton (D.-NC) allowed newspapermen a quick glimpse at the report but informed all it was confidential and not for publication.

After a conference with Treasury counsel, Mr. Doughton said they had decided the law provided only for filing the report with Congress and Congress alone could release it. Speaker Byrns said likewise he was without power to act, and some formal congressional action was necessary.

Argentina Seventh In Cotton Output

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 7 (AP) — Argentina's 1934-1935 cotton crop was the seventh largest in the world, statistics made public by the Ministry of Agriculture disclosed today.

Production of ginned cotton was 64,038 tons, or almost 50 per cent more than the year previous, when production was 43,357 tons.

The Government had made strenuous efforts to increase production of ginned cotton.

Cotton acreage was 629,000, an increase of 46 per cent over the previous year. Cottonseed production was 106,000 tons.

Yield on Treasury Bills Is 0.107 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — Secretary Morgenthau announces that tenders amounting to $132,204,000 were made on the offering of $50,000,000 of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Jan. 8.

The average rate on the bills sold was approximately 0.107 per cent a year on a bank discount basis.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2

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The World's Business

End of the AAA—Adverse Effects Overestimated —Other Ways of Helping Agriculture

By H. B. E.

THE economic effects of the guillotining of the AAA are not likely to be half so serious as, in the immediate aftermath of the Supreme Court decision, some commentators have made out.

But in detail those effects are wrapped in a fog of uncertainty. Only one thing is absolutely certain. The decision has made a vague federal budget even vaguer! The one for 1936-37 now becomes a huge question mark more than a set of figures. There are even doubts as to what will happen to the budget for the current fiscal year ending June 30 this year. In re-estimating $4,411,000,000 (a reduction, incidentally, from $4,470,000,000 re-estimated in September) as the sum total of the revenues in the Treasury coffers by June 30, Mr. Roosevelt included $529,000,000 from the proceeds of processing taxes. Up till half the fiscal year ended in December last, he had actually received only $65,000,000. But he was expecting to make up for lost ground after a (budgeted) favorable AAA decision and thus not only to resume collections but also to reacquire title over the $200,000,000-odd in back taxes held in escrow.

It is out of processing taxes that the farmers receive their bounties. At this writing, on the heels of the decision, I cannot make out whether the Administration may continue to make these payments out of general funds. Doubtless it wants to; in fact, this procedure was planned to be followed in the event of a ban on processing taxes *per se*. An alternative source had been opened up, pending a special appropriation, by the George amendment to the AAA amendments act. Senator George persuaded Congress to allow the farmers access to the $4,800,000,000 work relief budget. Though half of this and more has already been spent, and all of it appropriated, a way could probably have been found somehow to pass some along to the farmers. And yet the Supreme Court decision is so comprehensive as to seem to negate both bounties and processing taxes. In this event, the Treasury would save on current account what it lost, except for the $200,000,000 in escrow, which must now be returned. It is also said that the Treasury is liable for the return of $1,000,000,000 collected and disbursed since 1933.

The problem arises, however, as to whom these moneys should be returned. Directly, of course, to the processors who obtained the injunctions. But to whom, ultimately? Another George Amendment to the second AAA Act permitted processors to sue for recovery of processing taxes illegally collected if they could show *that the taxes had not been passed on to producers or consumers*. I don't know whether this is applicable now. If it is, the task is going to be ticklish for the processors. Sometimes the taxes are passed on; sometimes not; it all depends upon market conditions. In general, however, the taxes appear to have been shouldered by the consumer. Sometimes, indeed, they have been borne by the farmer in lower prices than he would have otherwise received. In his last annual report Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, sums up an exhaustive investigation in these words:

> Briefly, the findings are that processors in general have not absorbed the taxes, but that they have been passed on to the consumer, or have tended to lower prices to farmers.

Take hogs, for example. Pork has been so high that, among the poor whites in the South, the former luxury of chicken has actually been cheaper! Consumption, consequently, has declined. And in order to sell at all to the people the farmer has probably had to take less than he would have obtained but for the taxes. Of course, unlike the consumer, he got his loss recouped when the bounty was paid out.

We may see from the glance at this particular side of the problem that not all farmers will be losers by this abolition of the tax-bounty system. Those farmers who had to accept lower prices will be even. There are those, indeed, who may perhaps gain. This applies, I fancy, to the corn-hog farmers. At the last convention of the American Farm Economic Association, Prof. George F. Warren expressed this view. You remember Professor Warren? In October, 1933, he was responsible for the gold-purchase policy which eventually ran to ground in the provisional return to the international gold bullion standard, 1934 model, streamlined, to use Secretary Morgenthau's phrase. He knows much more about the farm than about the gold problem. For he is professor of farm management and agricultural economics at Cornell University. Not having seen his paper, I do not know on what grounds he thinks that hog prices would rise as the result of an unfavorable AAA verdict. The newspaper clipping in my possession merely gives this extract:

> My personal opinion is that we need not fear the effect of a negative decision. As to the constitutionality of the processing taxes and production control, I believe that the price of hogs would rise decidedly and cotton and wheat would rise appreciably without being responsible for an increase in prices to the consumer; and that agriculture would receive a stimulus similar to that which industry received by the invalidation of the similar theory represented by the NRA.

Professor Warren, it will be observed, mentions cotton and wheat along with hogs as not likely to be adversely affected by the Supreme Court decision.

The theory of possible gain rather than loss among certain groups of farmers is that "scarcity economics" are a two-edged weapon. If you reduce your crop, you may get a better price per unit, but you get fewer prices and therefore less income. Plowing under 25 per cent of the American cotton crop in 1935, for instance, reduced the world supply of cotton by only 10 per cent. Other countries simply took the United States' position in the cotton market. A 10 per cent reduction in supply cannot raise prices enough to compensate a country for reducing its own crop by 25 per cent. One needn't go into arithmetic to prove this. It is common sense.

The problem of what will happen to all farm prices, however, is very complicated. After the NRA was thrown out, I hazarded that the result would be economically beneficial. This seemed to be a pretty certain prospect, in spite of the President's gloomy prophecies, if only because the NRA was already moribund. As to the AAA the future is more difficult to envisage because the AAA, unlike the NRA, is a going concern. It will be recalled that on the occasion of his NRA prophecies Mr. Roosevelt made some equally dire prognostications about the fate of farm prices in the event that the AAA were similarly scuppered. A newspaper account, printed June 1, quoted the President as saying: "If the Government was to take its hands off any effort to adjust national crops and go back to the old policy that every farmer was a lord on his own farm, free to raise whatever and as much of any crop as he pleased, then wheat would immediately drop to 36 cents a bushel and cotton to 5 cents a pound." These were more or less the prices that ruled when Mr. Roosevelt assumed office. On March 15, 1933, wheat was at 34.5 cents a bushel and cotton 6.1 cents. Now they are: wheat, 119.5 cents, and cotton, 12.2 cents. Even if the theory is not upheld that these particular commodities may be benefited rather than hurt by the demolition of the AAA, it is difficult to envisage such a catastrophe as the one forecast by the President.

The AAA to many of us violated social and economic canons apart from its violation of the Constitution. It hoisted "scarcity economics" into government policy when under-consumption of most of the commodities affected is still a patent feature of our economic landscape. As such it offended all those who were brought up to give thanks for nature's bounty.

Certainly the problem of agriculture requires some form of government interposition. This problem is price unbalance between farm and factory. Today it has been almost solved. In March, 1933, the ratio of farm prices to factory prices was 64 per cent. Now it is 89 per cent. But the problem may come back. For it partly derives from the protective tariff and the monopolistic control of output by industrialists. This the farmers themselves recognize. But, instead of working to right these wrongs, they wished to saddle the country with another wrong. Thus John Q. Citizen (who, it is ironical to recall, was the "forgotten man" of William G. Sumner's original phrase) had to pay through both nostrils.

The amelioration of these industrial wrongs, it is true, is not enough. The farmer should be helped in other ways. Co-operatives should be encouraged; submarginal land should be bought by government, retired from cultivation and made into such amenities as parks; the entire tax system which bears so harshly upon the farmer should be revamped; surpluses should be bought for disposal among the indigent.

This is a formidable list of objectives. But there is no need to stop there. We ought to reverse the New Deal process and subsidize the *encouragement* of diversified agriculture. In a recent article in the *Country Home* a writer makes the slightly different suggestion that the subsidies should be paid to the farmer for producing no soil-building or food crops upon acres from which the surplus crops now come. Unconstitutional? Surely not. The *encouragement* of agriculture is so clearly in the general welfare that the Supreme Court could scarcely deny the project shelter under the general welfare clause. At any rate, in 1796 George Washington asked Congress to spend money for that very purpose. And such a precedent could hardly be rejected by even doctrinally narrow interpreters of the taxing and appropriating powers of the legislature.

It may be that regimentation from Washington has become so much a part of the American system that no panacea is recognizable without it. Well, then, there is the suggestion of the Federal purchase and marketing of the farmer's exportable surpluses. This is being done in Queensland as regards sugar. It is regimentation of a sort, but it would help the farmer to get a better price for his excess, and, as a stopgap during any future emergency, the purchase could be made on a price plus basis. That is to say, the Federal Treasury could furnish a direct grant-in-aid out of the Treasury, though, in view of the AAA decision, it is doubtful now whether grants in aid would be called constitutional. Such market interferences, however, should not be tried till market *releases* have been given their chance.

Mexico to Keep Peso Stabilized

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7 (AP)—Luis Montes De Oca, newly appointed director of the Bank of Mexico, just announced a decision to keep the Mexican peso stabilized against other world currencies.

For more than a year and a half, with the exception of a brief period last April, when the Government called in silver coins, the peso has been pegged at 3.60 to the dollar.

Trading in Cotton Cloth Slowed Due To AAA Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 7—The announcement of the court decision on the AAA has upset the textile markets and caused confused movements in cotton cloth trading. Trade interests feel that no large commitments will be made until the market has had a chance to quiet down and appraise the outlook.

The week-end spurt in print cloths proved the feature of the primary goods cotton markets during the past week, as buyers for the most part awaited the supreme court ruling on the Hoosac Mills case. A few large consumers of print cloth constructions placed rather sizable contracts for January and February delivery, but insisted upon provision in the sales notes that they be given the benefit of any reduction in price resulting from the possible invalidation of the AAA.

Although orders of this kind were of very respectable size, they were confined to comparatively few quarters, and the trading failed to broaden. The 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares appeared to be the center of very active buying interest and sales of good amounts were put through at 8¾ cents, while 36½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s were bought in round lots at 6¾ cents. Sales did take place in moderate quantities at 7½ cents for the 68x72s and 5½ cents for the 60x48s. The latter had previously been available an eighth lower.

Narrow print cloths were quiet and unchanged in price, but the buying interest extended in some degree to the carded broadcloths which sold in some quantity at 7 cents flat for 80x60s and at 9½ cents for 100x60s for quick delivery. February goods of the latter construction could be had as low as 9¼ cents.

Sheetings did not become very active, and several sales of a few of the standard numbers were reported at prices fractionally under those of the previous week. For example, the 40-inch 2.85s made on looms without feeler motion were available at 9¾ cents and feeler motion fabrics of the same construction were sold at 10 cents flat.

On tobacco cloths there was only very limited trading, but the mills are fairly well sold ahead and are not hungry for business. For this reason there were attempts to push the price up to levels above 38 cents a pound, but they did not succeed as yet.

On drill and cloth twills there was but very slight movement of business and prices remained unchanged.

Coming as it did at the very beginning of the week's trading yesterday, the Supreme Court decision invalidating the cotton processing tax was received with mixed feelings in the market. Both manufacturers and distributors of cotton goods expect the elimination of the tax levy will result in lower prices for cotton goods, and feel this is certain to increase the volume of distribution of this class of merchandise.

In the fine goods market there was some movement of business in the combed lawns and occasionally it was possible to pick up spot goods a fraction under the general market, but for the most part prices held steady and unchanged. There was also some business put through during the week on fancies.

New Reserve Executive

John H. Williams
Formerly Economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Now Appointed Deputy Governor

SEC Wins Vantage in Court Contest Over Holding Statute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Government gained a step in a court battle to fight out the Utility Holding Company Act's constitutionality on a single case.

Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court granted its plea that he delay passing on applications for seven injunctions against operation of the Holding Company Act.

The Government seeks to bring the test to the Supreme Court of the United States based on its effort to enforce registration of the Electric Bond & Share Company with the Securities Commission. It asked that Justice Bailey's rulings on the seven individual cases be held up pending action on the Electric Bond & Share case.

Investigate Six Units

The Federal Power Commission during the day moved to investigate six Pennsylvania operating units of the Associated Gas & Electric system, on representations of Pennsylvania's Governor and Public Service Commission. They told the commission that certain records had been withdrawn from the State, and therefore could be inspected only by the Federal Government.

The six operating companies to be investigated are the Metropolitan Edison, Northern Pennsylvania Power, Pennsylvania Electric Company, Erie Lighting Company, Clarion River Power Company and Solar Electric Company.

Justice Bailey said his decision in the Utility Act case was "conditioned upon a diligent and active prosecution of the Electric Bond & Share case," which the Government has brought in New York, and which it asserts fully covers all constitutional questions involved in the Holding Company Act.

Gadsden Sees More Battles

This contention was opposed by Philip Gadsden, head of the committee, in a statement tonight.

"The Government," he said, "has won the first round in its attempt to smother the constitutional challenge of the Utility Act by confining the testing action to two narrow issues in a single case to be tried in a court of its own choosing—but this is only the first round."

The companies suing for the injunction were headed by North American Company, Utilities Power & Light Company, and American Water Works & Electric Company. Four small companies joined with them.

New York Federal Reserve Appoints Deputy Governors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—John H. Williams, formerly economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Allan Sproul, formerly assistant to the governor and secretary of the bank, have been appointed deputy governors, according to the bank, which announced several staff promotions that had been approved by the bank's board of directors at their annual meeting last Thursday.

Other officers to be advanced were: Herbert H. Kimball, formerly assistant deputy governor and assistant secretary, who has been appointed secretary while continuing as assistant deputy governor; Arthur Phelan, formerly manager of the bank's discount department, who has been appointed an assistant deputy governor; Valentine Willis, formerly manager of the collection department, who has been appointed an assistant deputy governor; Silas A. Miller of the securities department who has been appointed manager of that department, and Horace Sanford of the reports department, who has been appointed assistant secretary of the bank.

Dr. Williams, who is Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, has been associated with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the past two and one-half years.

Mr. Sproul came to the New York bank of issue in March, 1930, prior to which time he had been for 10 years an employee and officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. He has been concerned principally with the foreign function of the bank and since the resignation of Jay E. Crane, deputy governor, early last year, he has supervised the operations of the bank's foreign department.

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK *of*
BOSTON

1784 ★ 1936

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of December 31, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$275,536,874.10
United States Government Securities	132,902,662.08
State and Municipal Securities	20,216,314.95
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	21,770,032.90
Loans, Discounts and Investments	252,994,683.01
Banking Houses	13,600,658.78
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	8,166,628.19
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	862,513.32
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,548,425.17
Total	$729,598,792.50

LIABILITIES

Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	47,878,755.24	$75,691,255.24
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		11,044,383.52
Acceptances Executed for Customers		9,217,907.47
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		493,294.19
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		300,000.00
Deposits		632,851,952.08
Total		$729,598,792.50

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Schnabel's Edition of the '32

By **Stephen Somervell**

IF PROOF were needed of the enduring vigor of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas (and, therefore of his works as a whole, since the sonatas—spaced as they are over practically the whole of the composer's creative life—are an epitome of Beethoven's prodigious evolution) it would be, far more than the dutiful performance of a few of the more hackneyed specimens at pianoforte recitals, the surprisingly frequent appearance of new and scholarly editions of the entire series by men—such as Casella and Schnabel—whose contact with these works is practical and intimate, rather than purely scholastic.

Arthur Schnabel's edition of the 32 pianoforte sonatas, which was published in Berlin a few years ago by Ullstein, has now been made more easily accessible to American students in two attractive and well-printed volumes from the presses of Simon and Schuster. Mr. Schnabel's reputation as interpreter of Beethoven's music, long established in Germany, is currently reaching its zenith in America, and his scholarly and pedagogic gifts have earned him a throng of devoted—even devout—pupils. His edition of the sonatas, therefore, will be warmly welcomed and eagerly examined by pianists, amateur and professional, as well as by students and teachers seeking not only an authoritative text but also a guide to intelligent and musical performance. The publishers are to be congratulated upon their timely enterprise. It is to be regretted, however, that they have neglected to correct the errors that disfigured the German edition's English translation of the editor's comments, and that, in an edition intended for American use, they have failed to convert its Britannic nomenclature—semibreves, minims, crochets, quavers, semiquavers, and demisemiquavers—into the locally more intelligible whole notes, half-notes, etc.

* * *

To what extent does this edition fulfill the expectations which its appearance arouses? First, as regards the text, it may certainly be accepted as authoritative. Mr. Schnabel has evidently been at great pains to collate original manuscripts, early editions and recent ones, and has made his decisions, where conflicting opinions existed, with scholarship and taste. Many of his footnotes discuss doubtful and disputed readings and the equally knotty matter of the interpretation of ornaments, and set forth judiciously, and often elaborately, the reasons for his preference.

But the average musician, who is inclined to take the accuracy of his text for granted (and not without some justification, since most modern editions are reasonably accurate) will be more interested in discovering what the editor, as a performer of eminence, has contributed to the indication of "expression"—the marking of dynamics and phrasing. In other words, he will be looking for the key to Mr. Schnabel's own superlatively illuminating performances of the sonatas. If he does not find it, the fault will not be wholly the editor's, since the fullest and most precise markings conceivable would fail hopelessly to account for all the factors that go toward the synthesis of a great performance of great music.

But in one important respect, that of phrasing, the present edition presents no essential improvement upon the very earliest, whose inaccuracies and inconsistencies Mr. Schnabel very justifiably pillories in his preface. In fact, the phrasing of the 1822 collected edition of Haslinger is occasionally more acceptable than Mr. Schnabel's though in general it proceeds upon the inadequate method followed by most editions before and since, including that under discussion, of using the phrasing sign—the "slur"—only over legato and semi-legato passages, so that, except in such passages, the indication of the music's "punctuation"—its grammatical structure and subdivision—whose comprehension is the most important requirement for intelligent performance, becomes impossible.

* * *

Even within the limits of this unsatisfactory scheme, there is inconsistency, both in the early editions and in this of Mr. Schnabel's—the subdivision of prolonged legato passages being based sometimes upon the correct formal punctuation of the phrase, but far more often upon such arbitrary circumstances as the position of bar-lines or changes of harmony, while at other times a scheme analogous to the marking of bowings in violin music appears to have been followed. This inadequacy and inconsistency Mr. Schnabel's edition has inherited, without essential modification, from the earliest editions; in both, the shortcomings are more marked in the earlier than in the later sonatas. Some recent editions, notably that of Harold Craxton, published in London (with annotations by Professor Tovey), have very simply and usefully overcome the difficulty of the dual function of the slur by using two sets—one to distinguish between legato and non-legato, and another to indicate very fully and correctly the phrase sequence. This scheme seems so obvious that Mr. Schnabel's failure to make use of it, or of some similar device, is a mystery, especially in view of reports that his verbal teaching lays stress upon the importance of logical phrase-analysis in pianoplaying.

Mr. Schnabel has added little to Beethoven's extremely infrequent pedal indications. This eminent pianist's preference for the least possible use of the damper pedal is well known. Many will agree with him in theory but few will go so far as does Mr. Schnabel in depriving themselves of its aid, whether for facilitating otherwise difficult legato transitions, or for increasing the pianoforte's normally imperfect power of sustaining tone, or for the purpose of adding to the instrument's gamut of color. The study of Mr. Schnabel's edition, with its specially devised fingerings intended to reduce the need for the sustaining pedal, will be found instructive and a salutary, if extreme, corrective for the common vice of overpedaling. But it is respectfully submitted that Mr. Schnabel is over-ascetic in his distaste for a very useful accessory. The editions of Sacella and Craxton are more realistic and helpful, with their abundant yet tactful use of the pedal, and with their employment of a new and more precise, though simple, means of indicating the exact moment of depression and of release, so as to avoid the objectionable blurring of tones to which abuse gives rise.

Where the student will find this edition most useful will be in the completeness, informed with the taste of a rare artist and the critical acumen of a scholar, with which Mr. Schnabel has completed and supplemented Beethoven's definite but broadly and sometimes sketchily marked dynamic indications. Nuances and gradations of tone have been filled in with imagination and insight, according to the lyric or dramatic needs of the music, but without making the not uncommon error of smoothing out and destroying the characteristically Beethovenian qualities of abruptness and dramatic surprise, where these were apparently intended by the composer. For this, perhaps more than almost any other of its features, it may be said that he has produced an edition that will valuably supplement, if it cannot replace, the other excellent modern editions of these masterpieces.

© A. Meletopoulos, Athens — Setting for "The Maiden," by P. Horn

The Theater in Europe: Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

IN THE theaters of the world, the ancient Greek drama has a royal standing. Men find its descendants in the classical plays of France, in the works of Corneille and Racine. They may even detect some trace of the blood royal in the "Mourning Becomes Electra" of Mr. Eugene O'Neill. But they never—at least in Europe and America—seem to look for it in the place where one would most naturally expect it to be found—in twentieth-century Greece itself. In fact, the average western playgoer's rather vague notion that Greek drama is the greatest in the world is equaled only by his fixed impression that it came to an end some 2000 years ago.

Yet the theater in Greece today is flourishing. Firmly established in the favor of the people, it has found itself able to make regular provision for its workers on a scale that would be envied in many other countries. A pension fund for authors, actors, stage hands and musicians is in existence, and another fund supports actors whilst they are on tour in the provinces. Enthusiasm for the theater reaches great heights in the provinces. There is hardly a large village in the country which has not its own company of players. When a leading actor visits a remote outpost—a practice still in force in Greece, though to a regrettable extent abandoned in England and America—excitement knows no bounds. A celebrated actress recently toured Mytilene, the land of Sappho and Alcaeus, whose ancient nobility were descended from Orestes, the son of that Agamemnon whose fate is recorded by Aeschylus in his trilogy, the "Oresteiad." Her arrival caused as great a thrill as that of a royal progress, and the inhabitants greeted her before the theater of a small town of the island with torches and laurel branches.

But it is in Athens, of course, that theatrical activity in Greece has its most vigorous manifestations. Its geographical position and its long and illustrious history combine to make Athens a metropolis for the art of the Near East. Artists of all professions are constantly visiting it, and players of many nations appear in its theaters. As a whole, the city favors the long-run system which is so familiar to the western world. At the moment, a play of stirring action, its scene attractively set in local surroundings, written by Costi Palamas, last year a candidate for the Nobel Prize, and called "Trisvegene," has begun a series of performances. A social satire, "Papa's Education," by S. Melas, is enjoying a record run, with more than 240 performances to its credit.

If Athens is the center of the artistic life of Greece, the center of the artistic life of Athens is the National Theater. Originally financed by the generosity of wealthy Greeks living abroad, the National Theater was opened in 1902 under King George I. It entered upon a period of difficulty, and was remodeled three years ago. Now it has attained a position of great popularity and importance. It presents both ancient and modern Greek plays, and acts as a medium of communication between Greece and the outside world.

Since 1932 its performances have been attended by 470,000 persons, and it has given 36 different plays, six being classical Greek dramas, eight the work of contemporary Greek authors, and 22 translations of foreign plays by English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Swedish and Spanish writers. Late in 1935 a creditable rendering of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," with Grieg's music played by a symphony orchestra conducted by Mr. Mitropoulos, held the stage for a couple of weeks. In the National Theater, Athens possesses a really attractive playhouse, whose technical resources make possible the staging of even the most scenically difficult entertainments. Among its most famous players are M. Rozan, M. Veakis, M. Milotis, Mlle. Paxinou, Mlle. Andreadou and Mlle. Manolidou. In its repertory are the plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Aristophanes, translated into modern Greek, and works by modern writers such as M. Xenopoulos, M. Koramilas and M. Horn, whilst Shaw, O'Neill, Molière, Wilde, Dostoevsky, Ibsen, Schiller, Hugo, Beaumarchais, Pirandello, D'Annunzio and Zweig are well represented.

The Old, Old Stories

By **Harold Hobson**

London

THE latest development in the London film world is the arrangement that Mr. Jack Buchanan, after several years as a successful leading man in musical comedy, is to take up the straight role of Sir Percy Blakeney in the cinematic version of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" with which Herbert Wilcox Productions is to start its independent career. It is considerably less than a year since another British company made a highly popular film out of the novel by Baroness Orczy.

Meanwhile, London's most recent British picture is called "Moscow Nights," which is a retelling of the story of a film that was current in Paris about eight months ago. Also to be seen in London at present is an American entertainment entitled "Escapade." This is said to be a retaking, shot for shot, of the Continental picture, "Maskerade," in which Miss Paula Wessely sprang to world-wide fame. The film which was this year voted into the top place at the Venice Festival was Miss Greta Garbo's version of the Tolstoy story, "Anna Karenina." Some time ago Miss Garbo made a silent picture out of this novel. Finally, it may be noted that a talkie bearing the title of "Way Down East" currently holds a West End screen. This picture has several novelties. The heroine no longer baptises her little baby, and the villain, somewhat tardily awakened to a sense of virtue, perishes whilst joining in the effort to save her from the ice floes. But in essentials it is the same film that Mr. D. W. Griffiths made more than a decade ago when Mr. Richard Barthelmess walked through a field of standing corn (or was it maize?) into the hearts of the people.

There is significance in all these things. The cinema has resorted to filming old stories because it finds it difficult to discover new ones. Outsiders may feel that there is something here that calls for explanation.

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It is true that all authorities on the subject agree that there are only 36 original stories in the world—with the exception of those who maintain that there are only twelve. But an endless number of variations can be played on each of these 12 (or 36) themes. People have been writing plays now for nearly 3000 years, but dramatists still manage to hit on anecdotes that differ, at least ostensibly, from those of their predecessors. Thousands of novels have been printed in England alone since Fielding wrote "Tom Jones," but very few of them admit to being deliberate copies of tales that have been told before. Why, then, should the screen, and the screen alone, find it so hard to get new stories?

One reason is that film producers, however much they may protest to the contrary, do not appear really to want new stories at all. They clamor for new twists to an old theme, and if they cannot get new twists, they will put up with old ones. But they rarely give consideration to the possibility of changing the theme itself. In other words, the central motif of every picture made in any part of the world with an eye to commercial success, almost without exception, is human love. It is arbitrarily dragged into a dominant position in what might have been a fine spy story, "I Was a Spy"; it is thurst into the foreground of what might have been a remarkable political manifesto, "The Dictator," and so on through all the roster of expensive films. All other mainsprings of human conduct but this—ambition, devotion, adventure, social service—are neglected in its favor. No wonder film producers, in spite of themselves, are driven back on tales that have been told before. When they patrol round and round the same piece of country it is not surprising that they continue to come upon the same landmarks.

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Moreover, oddly enough, it is a piece of country that is not by any means ideally suited to the nature of the cinema. The cinema, by its very nature, excels in portraying "moving accidents by flood and field"; its forte is adventure and romance. And it is precisely novelists who have found their chief strength in tales of exciting adventure—men like Scott, Stevenson and Jules Verne—who have made least use of "love interest." If the screen genuinely wants new stories it should widen its scope.

Another explanation of the paucity of original screen tales is the cavalier treatment which film magnates adopt toward authors. If you shoo off the goose, you can hardly be surprised at the scarcity of the golden eggs. One celebrated English writer after another, from Mr. Noel Coward and Mr. John Van Druten to Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, have begun the devising of film stories with high hopes and enthusiasm, only to give up before long in discouragement. But perhaps a better era is dawning. Mr. H. G. Wells is reported to be working with characteristic zest upon scenarios for London Film Productions, and his director, Mr. William Cameron Menzies, a graduate of Yale, and therefore a man who should have some sense of the meaning of words, declares that in future authors will probably regard the screen as the exclusive vehicle for their ideas. Possibly the goose is returning, after all.

American Water Color Society

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

A WIDE range of compositional talent is observable in this year's show of the American Water Color Society. "Nearing the Post," by Sherman H. Raveson, achieves to pictorial vision in its presentation of trotting horses in action. Here is an emotional evocation, with the mental element kept in its place as a controller of the design. The artist dares to omit seemingly vital elements that do not contribute to the general impression of vigorous movement. Because such an impression would not include every leg and wheel at any one glance by any but a camera's eye, Mr. Raveson puts in only what serves his central idea.

A boat with orange sails on a dark blue sea, sailing between two great cliffs of limpid green, in "Off Camaret, Finisterre," is George Elmer Browne's intensifying and simplifying of a scene in nature. "Happy Hollow," by Chauncey F. Ryder, accomplishes the same sort of magnification of the color components of a farm scene in the mountains. This sort of poetizing by the painter was once objected to by a literal-minded observer of one of Whistler's pictures. "Well, nature never looks like that to me." "Ah, madam," he replied, "don't you wish it did?"

"Morning Sun," by Robert Craig, is the sort of thing an artist achieves when he has brooded long enough upon a scene to find it taking on a character of place and season. "Fishermen's house by the summer sea," one murmurs involuntarily. "Dock Fire," by Eliot O'Hara, is dominated by the great upbillowing clouds of smoke and the whole sky takes on metallic tints from the spread of vapors across the sun. A range of technical accomplishment is evident in this picture, for memory must have played a large part in the final harmonization of the spectacular subject. George Pearse Ennis, in "Run of Silver," depicts three fishermen at work in a boat. All obviousness is evaded in their poses, and the rare tones of faded garments are not forced upon the observer's attention. In the distance a white flock of fishing boats is under sail.

"Wyoming Haystacker," by Ogden M. Pleissner, offers the satisfaction that is present when a picture has a dominant theme. The hill of fodder is being stacked ever higher by means of a great balanced sweep that carries the hay to men who are building it up symmetrically. All in greens and golds is that super haystack in the late afternoon sun, while the men and horses seem Lilliputians.

"Women of the Market," by Emma Mendenhall, attains to a will-o'-the-wisp patterning of colored spots. Silhouette is used sparklingly in "Winter Garden," by Kenneth Shopen, with its summarily brushed-in figure of a girl and its cactus forms. Paula Eliasoph has a still-life in which tonal unity is achieved through the stylistic webbing of blue, green and yellow strokes, with all spots of local color kept subservient to the general glow. "Joyous Things," by Pauline W. Kruetzfeldt, emphasizes the crispness of clear-cut daisy and buttercup forms against a black background, with handsome decorative result. "Budapest Café," by Walton Blodgett, has the grace and gaiety of its subject, with no touch of self-consciousness to bring in disenchantment.

The exhibition is open daily and Sunday until Jan. 21. In one of the smaller galleries until Jan. 26 is a small exhibition of portraits by members of the National Academy of Design.

Pioneer Australian Painter

Tom Roberts, by Robert Henderson Croll. Melbourne: Robertson & Mullens. 21s.

ONE of those men who are never content to drift with the tide was Tom Roberts, who has often been called pioneer of Australian painting. Everything in his history indicates that he would have been loath to make the claim that he was the man who rescued landscape from darkness with the Impressionists' message of light; nevertheless the facts would seem plainly to indicate that he was a preponderant force in bringing about the change. Hostile though official art was toward Impressionism 50 years ago, when Roberts brought back from England and France the freshening influence, his friends, McCubbin, Streeton and Conder among the painters recognized the value of the new way of looking at the out-of-doors. These friends among others in their turn proved influential as teachers and otherwise, and so Australia's first distinctive school of painting had its beginnings.

Roberts was no copyist of the Impressionist formula as practiced in its full implications as a search for light by Monet or as a vision of form in colored air as seen by Pissaro. Roberts found his own vision, rightly enough, as is evident in the handsome illustrations in color in this handsome memorial book. Altogether his own was his style with its delicacy of coloration, its firm feeling for form enveloped in atmosphere, his crisp differentiation of his color areas, his accurate summarization of figures in movement, his ingenious variation upon familiar design patterns and his feeling for the flavor of an Australian time and place. There are five of these landscape plates in color in addition to several other illustrations.

Mr. Croll's running account of Roberts's development as an artist is well managed, with its frequent interpolation of letters and statements by friends. There are several essays by Roberts, mostly travel sketches, which prove in words how keen was his observation. Had he chosen to write instead of paint he might well have made his mark also. Roberts's own account of the painting of his "opening of the First Federal Parliament," which was accepted for the Nation by King Edward, throws many sidelights on the ways of artists and aristocracy, with a glint here and there of royal graciousness.

English Medieval Sculpture

English Medieval Sculpture, by Arthur Gardner. New York: Macmillan. $5. Cambridge: at The University Press.

WITH more than two decades of specialized study as its basis, this book is an authoritative examination of a phase of architecture that has not generally been understood to be essentially English. Rather too casually has this architecture been pigeonholed as a mere provincial off-shoot of that of France, particularly by some American writers, Mr. Gardner asserts. He regards this as an ill-informed and superficial viewpoint, for notwithstanding that there was frequent interchange of ideas and inspiration between the two countries, "English church building took a line of its own which manifested our national characteristics and advanced by experiment on its own lines until it finally evolved the stately Perpendicular style, which has no counterpart on the other side of the Channel." The strain of conservatism and the attention to craftsmanship of detail "differentiate an English cathedral with its wealth of mouldings and modest proportions from such a monument of overwhelming French ambition and logic as Beauvais cathedral."

Mr. Gardner points out that a parallel condition affected English sculpture of the thirteenth century, for "Our sculptors seldom attained the complete mastery of technique which we admire in the splendid statues of Rheims, but sometimes the very struggle against technical difficulty, and the loving care bestowed upon detail by primitive artists who are learning their art as they go along, are of more interest and charm than the more perfect productions of the experienced master."

Unhappily the remains of English sculpture of those times have come down in a fragmentary state for the most part, except for pieces that escaped destruction by parliamentary act because they were regarded as secular in interest or because of inaccessibility to the hammers of the officers charged with effacing all religious carvings. Hence the need of the antiquarian scholarship that Mr. Gardner brings to his task, carrying on the studies that were pursued for many years by Prof. Edward S. Prior.

It was as Professor Prior's aid long ago that Mr. Gardner assisted in collecting and arranging material for "Medieval Figure Sculpture in England," a standard work on the subject, now out of print. The present volume is more of a new work than an abridgment of the earlier study, with 110 new photographs added to the original illustrations, together with several composite blocks from Mr. Gardner's paper on the Alabaster Tombs in the Archaeological Journal of 1923, the whole object being to devise a textbook brought up to date with new material added for fresh interest.

The early sculptors are mostly unidentifiable. They went their ways as stone and wood workers who specialized in figure carving because of an aptitude, not because such sculpture was looked upon as a separate art from the general trades of building. In time the "imagers" separated themselves from the building masons and a fresh craft tradition had its beginnings.

Mr. Gardner's handbook should be of endless interest to specialists, and of large use to laymen who have opportunity to make leisurely sojourns in the cathedral towns, or to tour London's old churches.

Rosa Ponselle as Carmen

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

FOUR events in the world of music and the dance have rather taken precedence in recent days—the revival of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House, presenting Miss Rosa Ponselle for the first time on any stage in the name part (Dec. 27); the initial American engagement of Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet (beginning on Dec. 27); the return in recital of Marian Anderson, a Philadelphia-born Negro contralto (Dec. 30), and the reappearance of Sir Thomas Beecham as guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society (Jan. 2).

Some of the sincerest admirers of Miss Ponselle, who used to be so justly acclaimed for her achievements in "La Vestale" and "Norma," felt beforehand that the Andalusian gypsy of Bizet's thrice-popular opera would be no role for her, and they were not disappointed in their dark prognostication. What she actually did in the part is hard to describe, because she was so incessantly acting, so acrobatic, so pugilistic, and so patently lacking in qualities that one had supposed essential to a convincing picture of the woman who wrought so much havoc in other people's lives, that her portrayal as a whole seemed quite unjustified.

One must respect the immense amount of hard work that obviously had gone into the impersonation, even in such details as Spanish dancing and the manipulation of castanets. But it all seemed to have been done in a mistaken cause. Miss Ponselle simply did not fit into any of the categories possible for Carmen. A special disappointment was her singing, which one had felt might make partial amends, at any rate, for ocular shortcomings. Her singing, however, left nearly everything to be desired. Of the "Seguidilla," for instance, she made a sorry mess, and, odd as it may seem, only in the low notes of the card scene were there evidences of the sumptuous voice.

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Apart from the sensational circumstance of Miss Ponselle's doing Carmen at all—of course it has become for the time being town talk—there was little in the presentation worthy of note. Mr. Martinelli, though never an ideal Don José, really stood out by virtue of his restrained and artistic singing. Mr. Pinza, who is always handicapped when he attempts to sing in French, still provided a ponderable and sonorous Escamillo. Mme. Hilda Burke, a former soprano of the Chicago troupe, sang Micaela acceptably, but her coquetries and cajolements turned the innocent country girl into a second Carmen!

Trudi Schoop and her Comic Ballet may be heartily recommended to any and all who delight in humorous dancing and miming. Not without reason Miss Schoop herself has been called the Charlie Chaplin of the dance. Her performance is replete with unexpected caprices and a knowing simplicity that recall her distinguished prototype. The accuracy and general expertness of the entire company are also deserving of the most cordial praise. Two pianos provide a musical accompaniment which is appropriate and heightening in itself and most skillfully accommodated to the action.

It is by no means easy to write of Marian Anderson, so rich, varied, and engrossing is her offering. The last few years she has spent mainly in Europe, acquiring, for one thing, a German diction which might well be the despair of almost any German singer except that extraordinary diseuse, Lotte Lehmann. Miss Anderson combines a native strength of being with a vocal and interpretative culture of the very first order. Her voice is one of extraordinary resource in power, in tone color, in range (she ended Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen" with a low D). I doubt whether any woman since Calvé has sung, so to say, with so many voices. In Schubert's "Wohin?" for instance, she had a light, transparent, soprano quality that actually recalled Sembrich.

But beautifully as she sang Handel and Schubert (in general) and Sibelius, it was in the latter part of Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen" and in one of a group of Negro spirituals, "The Crucifixion," that she transcended all customary singing. Here was something quintessential, superearthly, oracular that defies analysis and description.

* * *

Otto Klemperer has finished his term with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society and Sir Thomas Beecham has taken up the relinquished baton to regale his audiences with a series of festival programs of English music, interspersed with symphonies by Mozart, a composer of whom the batonist from London has made something of a specialty. Sir Thomas's informal ways and obvious enthusiasm cannot fail to establish an entente cordiale with an audience and also with an orchestra. The Philharmonic-Symphony men played for him with unmistakable relish and zest.

The first of his festival programs offered the overture to Dame Ethel Smyth's opera "The Wreckers," which had never been performed here before, a dance from Delius's opera "Koanga," which was a first time in America; a serenade that Delius included in his incidental music for James Elroy Flecker's oriental play "Hassan," which was a first time by the Philharmonic-Symphony, and the following works that were not first times: "A London Symphony" by Vaughan Williams, Mozart's "Paris" Symphony in D major, No. 31 (one of the symphonies without a minuet), and Elgar's "Cockaigne" Overture ("In London Town").

At a first hearing Dame Ethel's overture made little impression on this writer, but the Delius pieces were both delightful. In particular, the dance is an enchanting example of clear, well-spaced, sunlit orchestration. "A London Symphony," which had never wholly persuaded some of us of its worthiness to bear the name of the amazing city, stood out, thanks to Sir Thomas's illuminating and energetic exposition, as something very like a masterpiece. And Elgar's overture was performed quite superbly, Mozart's symphony quite entrancingly. This symphony, by the way, the first in which Mozart employed the full "classical" orchestra, contains some of his loveliest and most beguiling music, especially in the first movement and the irresistibly Mozartean Andante.

Architecture and the Humanities

Industrial Architecture, edited by C. G. Holmes, with an introduction by L. H. Bucknell. New York: The Studio Publications, Inc. $10. London: The Studio, Ltd.

BELATEDLY, industry is discovering the humanities. Much of the consideration that is given to the worker's welfare and the well-being of his dependents has arisen in isolated places out of the vision of individual employers or of group enterprises. But much of this concern for the worker is a reflex of his own growing consciousness of his rights to rewards other than those contained in his pay envelope. He is increasingly demanding that relatively he be as well cared for as the machine which he attends.

Enlightened self-interest should be enough to bring in a general realization that the worker's well-being—mental as well as physical—must be conserved even in these days of increasingly sharp competition. Yet such is the immediacy of appeal in profits that progress is being made by individual concerns in given industries rather than through any concerted code. Unquestionably we are evolving a new age in which the worker will be protected as definitely as the thing he is producing.

* * *

The problem is stated this way in Mr. Bucknell's introduction to this stirring presentation, in descriptive text and in scores of handsome illustrations, of recent developments in industrial architecture: "This architecture forms the background to the lives of many millions of workers, and its influence, whether conscious or subconscious, must affect the aesthetic and practical welfare of the workers as well as the efficiency of the works." "The efficiency of the worker depends to some extent upon the conditions in which he works . . ." These words, characteristic in their British understatement, are sufficiently challenging to those who care to think through their implications, and as pertinent to industrial problems in the United States as they are to those in Great Britain and European countries which have given immediate rise to Mr. Bucknell's remarks, and with which this book is chiefly concerned.

Industry, the book's foreword maintains, is such a powerful force in the life of a modern country that the architecture of industry has every chance of acquiring a quality of greatness. Its architecture can be a power for good because it is the shelter of millions of human beings during the most precious and active hours of the day.

The heavy piers and walls of brick construction, formerly characteristic of warehouse and factory construction, are today often replaced by the skeleton construction of steel or reinforced concrete, with comparative thin solid panels or glass infilling, Mr. Bucknell reminds us in explanation of changes that have been brought about by laws and by new requirements dictated by needs of specialized industries, as well as the gradual acceptance of a different social structure.

"The proportions of an aeroplane hangar have no prototype. The entrance to a stadium or similar building requiring space for the rapid ingress and egress of thousands of people bears no relation to the temple of the Renaissance palace . . . proportions which were the outcome of different conditions must not be allowed to act as a restriction on entirely different circumstances. . . . Promiscuous development of industry can only produce what the nineteenth century produced—industrial and domestic slums . . . Town planning acts and proper zoning, not only for a town, but for a country, will eventually achieve some order."

Those who have been concerned lest the new industrial architecture might prove uninspiring to engineers and designers have their answer in this book's pictorial record of characteristic things already accomplished. Here is the beauty that arises from fitness. Often from within is the new factory supported, that the walls may be of glass set in steel frames. Standardization of form units, an economic necessity at times, leads not to monotony but to endless variations dictated by the nature of the work that is to be done within the spaces these forms inclose. Whether walls are of glass, tiles or brick, the modern builder is often concerned with ways of keeping the exterior clean, so permanent runways project from the roof as support for cradles that carry the cleaners with speed and safety up and down and all around the faces of the structure.

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Sameness is avoided in extended façades by disposing the windows in ribbons and by giving a gentle convexity to the whole mass. The expression of interior use by the exterior breaks up the old boxlike forms into a variety of rectangular shapes that are kept in unity by organized disposition and by varied manipulations of the same materials. Roofs become garden spots for the rest hours. Stairways and ramps stir the designers' imaginations to grand effects based upon the service of the parts to one another and to the whole. Spaces that would once have been blank in their use of unrelieved brick or concrete become magnificent compositions of light and dark areas in balance.

The descriptive text is conveniently arranged upon the pages carrying the illustrations, showing the township created by the Bata Shoe Factory at Zlin, Czechoslovakia; the plant of the Netherlands co-operative societies at Rotterdam; the German Co-operative Society Bakery at Spandau, Berlin; the Matthiessen banana warehouse at Oslo; the Cima Chocolate Factory at Milan; the Polish Press Administration Building at Warsaw; the Cuttat Machinery Factory in Paris; the Konsum mills and bakeries in Stockholm; the Diesel shops in Winterthur, Switzerland; the Pet Ammonia Factory, Hungary; the printing works of Kyödö Insatsukaisha, Japan; Fabrique Nationale, Herstale, Belgium; grain elevators in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Minnesota; power stations in Northumberland and elsewhere; tunnel and dam constructions; large scale garage and service stations; product laboratorics, research stations, community markets, railway stations, British colliery pitheads (with baths); film studios, and garbage destructors. The structures named are but a few of many examples that are pictured and described.

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Morgan's Tells Part in Financing World War

J. P. Morgan and two of his partners, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney, who were summoned for questioning by a Senate committee investigating the munitions industry, today issued the following statement:

By J. P. Morgan & Co.

Statements heretofore made in various public addresses by members of the Senate Munitions Committee indicate their belief that the activities of American business and of American bankers were a chief factor having to do with America's entry into the World War.

If there is one thing certain, it is that the whole American people are determined today to avoid war. The only question is as to the best means to attain that end. Quite properly, we are studying today the events of 20 years ago, to learn from history how to chart our course now.

Must Correct History

Before the overwhelming importance for us all to keep our country at peace, it is of small moment whether any particular theory of history is vindicated.

It is, however, of very grave moment that a nation should not chart its national policy toward other nations on the strength of fatal misapprehensions about the past. When peace and war are at stake, we cannot afford the luxury of bad history.

When U. S. Entered War

The World War began in the early days of August, 1914. Two years and nine months later the United States Congress by an overwhelming vote—82 to 6 in the Senate and 373 to 50 in the House—confirmed President Wilson's message of four days earlier, and declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany.

It is a fair question to ask whether President Wilson, distinguished for his persistence in the advocacy of peace, and a Congress re-elected in 1916 on the same antiwar platform, were influenced in declaring war primarily by economic factors, and particularly by industrialists and bankers.

Morgan's First Statement

On the very eve of the war, J. P. Morgan issued on July 31, 1914, a public statement expressing the earnest hope that a general conflict in Europe might be avoided, and warning that "the wholesale waste of capital involved in such a catastrophe would result in a distribution of losses the world over." He, in common with millions of his countrymen, realized that such a war would be a disaster for the whole world.

Neutrality Declarations

On Aug. 4, immediately following the outbreak of war, President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality, pointing out that American citizens were free to trade with the belligerent countries in any products whatever, including munitions of war, and reserving the "right of free and full expression of sympathies in public and private."

This official declaration regarding trade was supplemented on Aug. 15 and on Oct. 15 by more complete statements from the Department of State, reaffirming the right of American citizens to trade all over the world.

Germany Follows Suit

In December, 1914, the German Government through its Ambassador von Bernstorff, confirmed and avowed the same neutral rights of trade with belligerents that the American Department of State had set forth.

Germany throughout the war carried on an enormous trade with and through the European neutral countries. Secretary Bryan himself did not question the legality or propriety of trade with belligerents.

The immediate effect of the outbreak of the World War was catastrophic in this country as well as abroad. Export and import trade came to a standstill, the investment markets and foreign exchange were completely demoralized.

America in Depression

There were American maturities abroad of close to $100,000,000 which were in serious danger of immediate default.

Further, the catastrophe of the war fell during a period of hard times that had continued in America for over a year. Business throughout the country was depressed, farm prices were deflated, unemployment was serious, the heavy industries were working far below capacity, bank clearings were off.

War Boom Begins

A marked change, however, became evident in the late autumn of 1914. This change was due to the heavy buying of American products by the belligerent governments; the favorable effect upon agriculture, upon the cotton industry, and upon manufacturing becoming plainly evident by November of that year.

The American community welcomed, with a feeling of relief, the orders coming from Europe, for at that time such purchases meant that America, still a debtor country, could meet its foreign obligations by the shipment of commodities and goods. And as our foreign trade grew, unemployment decreased and pay rolls increased.

Purchasing Arrangement

Allied governmental buying was, however, confused and disorganized in the extreme. The result was added confusion in the American markets, and frequently runaway prices.

The British Government, realizing the waste incident to its confused purchasing, made an arrangement, publicly announced on Jan. 16, 1915, to handle through us the bulk of its buying in the American markets.

The French Government made with us in May, 1915, arrangements identical with those exsting with the British.

Underestimated Purchases

When these agency agreements were entered into neither the foreign governments nor we had the slightest idea of the magnitude that the American purchases would attain. Lord Kitchener, Minister of War, declared to the late Henry P. Davison, who negotiated the arrangement for our firm, that his Government's purchases here would not exceed the the sum of £10,000,000. Yet the fact is, as more than once published, that the total of our purchases for the allies—roughly two thirds being for Great Britain—reached $3,000,000,000 over the years of our work. Our commission approximated 1 per cent.

American Exports Increase

Our purchases for the two allied governments, and in a few instances for other allied governments, through the medium of the British Government, although they included an enormous variety of agricultural and industrial products, were less than one half of the total imports from America by the allied belligerent countries in the period under discussion.

America's export trade, as the figures show, increased enormously also to the world as a whole; growing from $2,364,579,148 for the year ending June 30, 1914, to $6,290,048,394 for the year ending June 30, 1917.

Asked to Withdraw

Almost coincident with the American declaration of war against Germany, the late Edward R. Stettinius of our firm—who had been in complete charge of the purchasing, or export department as it is called—made known to the British and French governments our desire to withdraw from the purchasing agency arrangements. It was clear that the United States Government could best handle the whole purchasing situation of the allied governments.

Loans to Allies

We turn now to the other phase of our activities, namely the arrangements in which we took a leading part to enable the two allied governments to pay for a part of their American purcases "on time." At the outset, it should be said that the amount of unsecured allied borrowing in this country, through the medium of public loans, has frequently been much exaggerated.

The unsecured loans came to hardly more than 15 per cent of the total American purchases of the four chief allied belligerent nations.

Anglo-French Loan

The first bond issue of importance offered by the allies in the American investment markets was the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 in October, 1915, made with the cognizance of the Washington authorities; the Bryan ban against public loans, which we had scrupulously observed, having been withdrawn some time before.

These bonds bore the joint and several obligation of the two governments involved, were distributed to insurance companies and investors, and were actively traded in on the New York Stock Exchange.

Ample Collateral Security

Following this loan all the public issues of the British and French Governments that were handled by our firm were secured by collateral, chiefly American and other neutral securities, having a market value 20 per cent in excess of the face value of the loan.

Of such secured loans issued prior to America's entry into the war, there were three for the British Government aggregating $800,000,000, with collateral security valued at upward of $1,000,000,000.

There were two loans for the French Government aggregating $200,000,000, with security valued at $240,000,000.

Very Small Profits

On these operations, including the Anglo-French, our profit averaged a trifle under ¼ of 1 per cent.

We call particular attention to the secured nature of these loans, because there has been an impression fostered in certain quarters to the effect that the Allied loans were worthless unless America entered the war; that the holders of these loans urged our Government into the war "to make the loans good." There was nothing in the facts remotely justifying this fantastic theory. The loans were always good. No one feared for their safety.

Before the issuance of these loans, American investors had never been accustomed to buy foreign government securities on any considerable scale, and even with the successful offering of these loans it is estimated that the number of American investors in them hardly exceeded 400,000 individuals out of a total population of 110,000,000. And no investor puts more than a fraction of his means in any one bond.

Who were the holders in this group who, as alleged, were so fearful about the goodness of their investments that they brought pressure upon President Wilson and the Congress to get us into war?

Not Way of Investors

Investors do not act like that. If they thought any of their bonds were in jeopardy they would promptly sell them, rather than hazard their all in a war.

Every Administration at Washington is interested in the prosperity of the American people.

But does anyone believe that President Wilson or the American Congress was concerning itself with the safety of scattered bond holdings, whether owned by investors or bankers?

British Demand Loan

In addition to these public issues, there were some banking credits arranged by ourselves and other houses, which were promptly liquidated upon maturity.

There was also the so-called Demand Loan to the British Government, which was shared in by ourselves and by various other banking institutions. At the time of America's entry into the war this amounted to about $345,000,000, amply secured.

Had Ample Security

After a reduction it expanded shortly to about $400,000,000, with collateral valued at over $700,000,000, of which over $462,000,000 was in American stocks and bonds.

We mention particularly the security behind this loan, because a member of the Senate Committee of Inquiry only last spring characterized the loan as "uncollectible."

In any examination of the manner in which the allied nations paid for their purchases in America, careful account should be taken of the many sources for payment available to, and utilized by, them.

How Paid For

These sources included invisible items, such as England's income from her American investments and from her shipping receipts; the heavy short-term debts owed by America in Europe at the outbreak of the war, estimated by the United States Treasury at upward of $500,000,000; gold shipments to America amounting in the three neutral years to over $1,100,000,000; sale or pledge in our markets of American and neutral securities held by citizens of the allied countries, estimated at more than $3,000,000,000; and finally America's heavy imports of over $1,100,000,000 from the allied countries—all these sources being liquid and readily available.

Balance Sheet of Payments

A very rough estimate showing how the allies (Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia are included) paid for the goods they imported from the United States prior to April 1, 1917, would show about like this:

American exports to Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy	$7,000,000,000
Paid for by imports to America and normal invisible items, about	$1,600,000,000
Paid for by gold	1,100,000,000
Paid for by liquidation of short-term American debts abroad, estimated by U. S. Treasury as exceeding	500,000,000
Paid for by sale of securities and other assets, say	1,400,000,000
Paid for by pledge of securities (collateral loans)	1,400,000,000
Paid for by unsecured loans, not to exceed	1,000,000,000
	$7,000,000,000

Even a cursory study of these round figures serves to indicate how limited a part unsecured Allied loans played in financing Allied requirements in America, and in the general economic situation here.

Economic War Factors

In every great conflict the economic factor of course exists. Nobody would for a moment ignore or deny it. But it is easy to exaggerate the importance of this or any other single influence. From the start, opinion throughout the entire American community, not limited to those agricultural, industrial, labor, commercial and banking groups that were benefiting by trade with the Allies, was heavily in favor of the Allied cause. American investors bought Allied securities because they believed in the soundness of the securities offered, and because they already favored the Allied cause.

No Incentive for War

Neither sympathy with the Allies from the outset nor sales to the Allies later meant, however, that the American people wanted to get into the war. On the contrary there was strong countrywide sentiment against participation in the conflict by the United States. To whatever extent, if any, the so-called economic tie-up with the Allies was a war cause, such tie-up applied not to any single groups, be they industrial, agricultural or banking, but to the whole country which had shared in the prosperity due to the Allies' enormous purchases here of wheat, cotton, munitions and other supplies.

Profits Without War

For two years or more American banking had benefitted in a material way from America's great export trade. They were naving their profits or their rewards without war. What possible material advantage could it be to them to have America enter the war?

Mr. Wilson made clear in his successive protests against the German submarine outrages what were the basic causes driving America toward the brink of conflict. He was having great difficulty with the British Government on the matter of contraband seizures, and with the German Government on the matter of submarine warfare.

Two Kinds of Rights

But he drew a sharp distinction between what he called America's "property rights" and her "human rights"; between his difficulties with the British, which concerned shipment of goods, and his difficulties with Germany, which concerned ruthless destruction of American lives.

After all, the record of those successive submarine outrages upon American ships, with repeated loss of American lives, of President Wilson's infinitely patient protests to Germany, and of Germany's disregard of her pledges to our Government, reveal a primary cause, both fundamental and immediate, that finally drove America into war.

Nye Neutrality Bill Is More Mandatory

(Continued from Page 1)

and treaties intended to insure not only peace but some degree of equality among nations The Treaty of Versailles divided up the world. It created a new status quo. The Pact of Paris made any violator of that status quo a moral outlaw.

"The United States did not see fit to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, and thereby did not endorse or underwrite the new status quo. In ratifying the Pact of Paris it expressly stated that that pact contemplated in no way the use of force or coercive measures to uphold it.

People More Discretionary

"It is doubtful whether the people of the United States would today consciously endorse a war which had no better object than to maintain that particular status quo which was established at Versailles.

"The day may come when the democratic nations of the world will take the leadership in evolving a new status quo based on mutual interest rather than on the outcome of ancient wars, and when the United States may wish in its own interest to become an active participant in preventing violations of that new world arrangement. This law will in no way hamper the United States from considering such a course in its own future interest."

Clamps On in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 7 (AP) — President Lopez suspended civil guarantees yesterday because of continued disorders. Caracas was quiet under military control.

Reports filtering out of Venezuela despite tight censorship since the recent passing of the aged dictator, General Gomez, have told of many fatalities, and the plundering and burning of business houses.

What's Going On In the Arts

The Boston String Quartet

LAST night in Jordan Hall, the Boston String Quartet (Harrison Keller, Paul Fedorovsky, Georges Fourel, Alfred Zighera) gave the initial concert of their present series. The quartet was assisted by J. M. Sanromá, pianist. The program: Quartet Op. 26 by Ernst Toch, the Mozart Quartet in D major and the Brahms Quintet Op. 34.

The Toch quartet, in four movements, each sharply defined as to mood, reveals the angularity in melodic detail which is characteristic of this particular school of composition. To one listener at least, the first two movements contained material more suitable for orchestral development. With a fuller volume of tone would have come a softening of structural outline, which seemed unnecessarily harsh. In these movements the players seemed less at ease than in the third and fourth movements, the last especially being given a clear and charming reading. The entire performance, however, elicited much applause from the audience.

The Mozart was clearly and musically performed, although in it various technical shortcomings, not serious to be sure, were more in evidence. A Mozart quartet is a test which may not be lightly undertaken. Last night the players revealed, in their performance of the Andante and the final Allegretto, a satisfying sensitiveness to the requirements of first class ensemble.

The Brahms received a discerning performance. Tonal balance was well maintained and climaxes temperately accomplished. In all a performance gratifyingly free from eccentricities, in which each player submerged his personality to the achievement of a harmonious whole. The large audience recalled the players many times with an enthusiasm seldom evidenced at a quartet concert. G. M. S.

Vose Galleries

PICTURES by Walter Koeniger are on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. They are all oils depicting landscapes.

Such scenes gain popular favor for straightforward presentation and for utter freedom from eccentricity. Mr. Koeniger engages the interest of the onlooker by carrying the eyes into the picture, along a woodland path or winding stream. Trees and hills, snow and water are painted realistically. Colors are conventional, forms correct from the naturalistic viewpoint. Throughout, the painter gives prominence to the qualities of design which lend pictorial interest to the scenes. Many of the subjects are provided by the Woodstock countryside

In another gallery there is an interesting collection of portraits by Americans. Even a small display like this reveals certain outstanding characteristics of contemporary American painting. There are, for example, some canvases by George Luks. A noted painter in his day, he left people perplexed, after his passing, as to his appropriate position in the arts. He had carried on the tradition of the French Impressionist, Edward Manet, giving the style his personal variation. George Luks had a taste for the dramatic; he delighted in ominous shadows, amber lights and black accents. In a portrait he might be piteous, derisive, poetic. Occasionally he indulged in bright colors to touch off an effect, but generally his pictures are somber for all the briskness of brushwork. That he was a painter of extremes, of moving characterization on the one hand, and of shallow portrayal on the other, is apparent in the exhibits at Vose's.

A portrait by Leon Kroll reveals another type. The artist paints the ideal image of American womanhood with no indication of her emotion or strife. It is a detached portrayal, more tranquil, less moving than that of George Luks. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

BOSTON boards are innocent of new attractions this week, unless the alterations in the Follies, at the Opera House, make it a novelty. It is in its final week here, before moving on New York by way of Philadelphia.

Other continuing plays are "Three Men on a Horse," in its tenth week at the Plymouth, and "Ceiling Zero," in its third week at the Copley.

Nor is anything new promised for next week. But on Jan. 20 the Lunts bring their version of "The Taming of the Shrew" into the Colonial, for two weeks, and on the same evening Cornelia Otis Skinner opens a week's engagement at the Shubert, with "Mansion on the Hudson" the chief item of her bill.

On Jan. 27 Walter Hampden comes to the Shubert on his "final" tour in "Cyrano." He will remain for a week.

Angna Enters will give three performances at the Repertory Theater on the last three evenings of this week.

Richard Crooks and Edith Mason will be soloists in the Wagner program of the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony Hall, on the evening of Feb. 16.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Jan. 8	Cherbourg, Jan. 15	Jan. 7, 8:00 pm	Jan. 8, 8:00 pm
*Europa	Jan. 10	Cherbourg, Jan. 16	Jan. 10, 1:00 pm	Jan. 10 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Jan. 11	Plymouth, Jan. 17	Jan. 10, 8:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Jan. 15	Jan. 10, 4:00 pm	Jan. 10, 7:30 pm
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
†Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

*Leaves midnight.
†Australia must be specially addressed.

Morgan Was Never Neutral During World War, He Says

(Continued from Page 1)

thought was the fundamental idea underlying everything that we did from the beginning of the struggle till the armistice in November, 1918.

"When the United States came into the war it was not driven into it by any individual or individuals or any class. It came in because Germany had made it impossible for the United States to refrain any longer. Germany drove the United States into the war by a series of insults and injuries, resulting in the loss of many American lives, any one of which injuries might have proved a cause of war had the United States not been so desirous of maintaining peace.

Just Had to Fight

"But there are some things it is better to die for than to live without, and a nation's self-respect and independence are two of them, as our country has proved once or twice before in its history. Germany, as I say, drove us into the war. . . ."

"The fact that the Allies found us useful and valued our assistance in their task is the fact of which I am most proud in all my business life of more than 40 years."

Worldwide Interests

Two dozen camermen and motion-picture photographers snapped and cranked out pictures of the financial titans as they sat in embarrassment, before the hearings began. Two long lines of newspapermen sat at tables in the center of the big hall today, at the head of which the members of the Nye Committee took their places.

Representatives of peace groups were in conspicuous attendance as well as foreign newspapermen, particularly from English papers, indicating the international interest in the proceedings.

Messrs. Morgan, Lamont and George Vanderlip were sworn as witnesses simultaneously.

Morgan Assets $537,000,000

Mr. Morgan said he had been a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., for "40 years" or more. He is senior partner. Mr. Lamont said he was also a partner. Mr. Vanderlip explained he had resigned from the presidency of the National City Bank in 1919. He remained silent during most of the questioning.

"What are the assets of Morgan partnerships this year?" asked Senator Nye.

Mr. Morgan turned in the latest public statement of Dec. 31 of the firm. This showed about $537,000,000 in assets. Liabilities were about $49,000,000, Mr. Lamont added.

Turning to the World War, Mr. Morgan said he had prepared "a little personal statement" which he asked permission to read.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri declared that he would object to any more "stump speeches" being injected into the record.

A Question of Right

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asked Mr. Morgan if the declaration in his statement that "we agreed that we should do all that was lawfully in our power to help the allies win the war as soon as possible," did not violate the request of President Wilson of Aug. 19, 1914, asking the public to be neutral in "thought" as well as in act.

"We found it quite impractical to be impartial as between right and wrong," said Mr. Morgan.

Supporting this view, Mr. Lamont agreed that it had been impossible to withhold sympathies with the allies.

Mr. Morgan's statement brought out that through the British and French Governments, the firm ordered $3,000,000,000 of materials in the United States before America entered the war, receiving a 1 per cent commission, amounting "to approximately $30,000,000."

Forestalling Germans

Senator Nye then turned to immediate efforts of France to get credits at the outbreak of war from the Morgan firm. A request for a $100,000,000 loan was made to the firm by Rothschilds at Paris, Aug. 3, 1914, three days after France entered the war. Morgan, Harjes & Co., at Paris, Morgan's French firm, communicated with New York immediately and warned Morgan that "if we do not forestall others, such houses as Kuhn, Loeb & Co. may do something for other nations."

"Who were the other nations?" asked Senator Nye.

"Why—very likely Germany," said Mr. Morgan.

"Exactly, Germany!" said Senator Nye. "Unless you made arrangements with France, your correspondent was obviously expressing the fear that the American money market might not make connections with the allies, and Germany might get in."

Delayed Decision

Senator Nye said that on Aug. 9, 1914, Morgan & Co. communicated with its Paris correspondent delaying decision on the loan, and saying that exports involving gold were impossible.

The Morgan firm discussed matters with the State Department at the outset, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Morgn said, but they could not recall who made the approach.

"Our natural habit would have been to call up the State Department," Mr. Lamont said.

Mr. Morgan said he could not recall any personal call on President Wilson at this critical juncture, although he had seen him just before the war broke out.

Bryan Rejected Loan

The original test, on which the financial policy was laid down, was a proposed $10,000,000 loan to the French Government to be used for French purposes in the United States. Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, rejected the loan.

"One of the three reasons Mr. Bryan cited for rejecting the loan was that money is 'the worst of all contraband because it commands everything else,'" said Mr. Vandenberg.

"Do you agree with that?"

"No, I don't think I do, no," said Mr. Morgan.

"Wouldn't an enemy prefer to capture money above everything else?" asked Senator Clark.

"What would a shut-in enemy do with money?" retorted Mr. Morgan.

Morgan Corrects Quotation

A little later Mr. Lamont, smiling quoted the Bible as saying that "money is the root of all evil."

"Your quotation isn't correct," said Mr. Morgan, "the Bible says 'the love of money is the root of all evil.'"

Mr. Lamont and Morgan said they did not think money should be put on a contraband list. It had never been done so before, they added. The pending neutrality law would bar credits and loans to warring countries.

Frank A. Vanderlip then told the committee how the original State Department ban on loans to the allies was modified a few month after the outbreak of the war to allow the National City Bank to grant a $10,000,000 credit to France.

Arranged by Ambassador

The loan was arranged through Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador. Mr. Vanderlip, like Mr. Morgan, told the committee he had "not been neutral," but had sympathized with the allies from the beginning.

The committee read into the record a memorandum by Robert Lansing, then counsellor of the State Department, of a conversation with President Wilson in which he was authorized to disclose the changed financial policy.

This hitherto unpublished memorandum indicated that Mr. Lansing was ordered to announce the change to interested parties on his own responsibility. He communicated the fact to agents of the Morgan firm and the National City Bank.

Farm Leader Rallies Missouri Democrats

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7 (AP)—Thomas J. Pendergast, Missouri Democratic power, has become an issue here in what promises to be one of the most bitter state political campaign in years.

Announcing for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, William Hirth, a state farm leader, said of the Kansas City Democratic chief: "No political boss whose chief sideline are liquor and concrete, can continue to disfranchise the nearly 1,000,000 Democratic men and women of Missouri."

Mr. Hirth is president of the Missouri Farmers' Association. He headed the "corn belt committee" which fought for passage of the McNary-Haugen bills. His candidacy brought the first opposition to Maj. Lloyd C. Stark, who went into the race with the personal endorsement of Mr. Pendergast.

"The spectacle of a boss who with a wave of his hand can name Democratic nominees for United States Senator, Governor, the Supreme Court and other high state offices, and who likewise dictates our policies of state government, this is something decidedly new under the sun," Mr. Hirth asserted.

The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m., and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

General Classified

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WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. X-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

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United States and Canada

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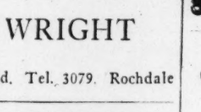

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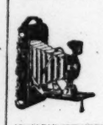

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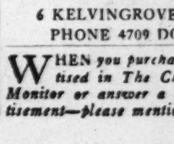

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BE NOBLE! And the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
—LOWELL

Daily Features

BE THOU the first, true merit to befriend, His praise is lost, who stays till all commend.
—POPE

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Perky White Comes Home

"PERKY WHITE," said Farmer Jones, leaning over the fence to talk to his prize white Leghorn hen, "how would you like to go visiting?"

Now Perky White was a very smart little hen, but she didn't know just exactly what it meant to go visiting. She did know that Farmer Jones was talking to her, so she waddled over to him from her corner of the hen yard.

"Cluck, cluck," she said, cocking her head to one side. Farmer Jones reached down to stroke her soft white feathers.

"You see, Perky," he explained, "Neighbor Kittlesby wants to have an early spring brood and he says you're the best setting hen for miles around. So, if it's all right with you, Perky, we'll take you over there today."

"Cluck, cluck," said Perky contentedly.

That very afternoon Farmer Jones took his prize hen through the old oak grove and across the cornfield to Neighbor Kittlesby's farm a quarter of a mile away. And there Perky stayed for some weeks, till she had a brood of eleven chicks.

"I won't bring her home for a few days," said Farmer Jones, "because I don't want to take her away from her new brood."

So he left her there until his

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Little Chicken Came Hurrying Along.

little boy, Peter, began to ask for her. For Perky White was Peter's pet. Then one day they called on Neighbor Kittlesby. But when they all three went out to the barnyard to get Perky White, the hen was nowhere to be found.

"Maybe she's in the hen house," said Neighbor Kittlesby. "Let's go in and see." It was feeding time in the hen house and the big chicks and the little chicks were all having their dinner of corn. But Perky White was nowhere to be seen.

"Maybe she's in the cornfield," said Neighbor Kittlesby. "Come. We'll see."

So they went to the end of the cornfield and still no Perky White. By that time Farmer Jones and Peter were more than halfway home, so Farmer Jones said to his friend:

"She'll turn up before nightfall, if I know Perky White. So we'll go back home and come for her in the morning."

When they were almost home, who should come running to meet them from around the hen house but Perky White herself.

"It's Perky," cried Peter. "She came home by herself."

Then Peter was very happy to have his pet home again and when Perky White came running up to them, Peter reached into his pocket for a kernel of corn and stooped to hold it out in front of Perky.

"Here, Perk," he said, "I've brought you something."

But Perky White didn't eat the corn. She just cocked her head to one side and looked at it. And then she said "cluck-cluck-cluck-cluck" several times, very fast. Before she finished the last "cluck" a tiny chick came from around the corner of the henhouse, half-running, half-flying.

Then Farmer Jones began to laugh.

"That rascal Perky White has come home and brought one of her chicks with her," he said.

And when he told Neighbor Kittlesby about it next day, they laughed together and Neighbor Kittlesby told Farmer Jones to keep the chick.

So Perky White got her old home back and her chick got a new home and everybody was very happy, especially Peter, who had two pets now instead of one.

Do It Now

BEGIN, be bold, and venture to be wise;
He who defers his work from day to day,
Does on a river's bank expecting stay,
Till the whole stream, which stopped him, shall be gone.
—*Cowley.*—

A Smile From Manchoukuo

To Monitor Camera Club from George Gregory, Harbin, Manchoukuo
CHINESE YOUNGSTER FINDS CHEER IN HARBIN

In Lighter Vein

Cowboy's Bait

The dear old soul watched the gaily clad cowboy dexterously swinging his lasso in the grounds of the circus.

"What a long rope," she said at last. "What do you use it for?"

"Waal, lady," he replied, "when I'm out west on the ranch, I use it for catching cows."

"Catching cows!" she echoed. "How very interesting. Tell me, what bait do you use?"—*Answers.*

A Good Word for Nero

The teacher had explained the cruelties of Nero, and believed he had made an impression.

He asked the class, "Now, boys, what do you think of Nero? Do you think he was a good man?"

No one answered. The teacher singled out Tommy.

"Well," returned the boy after a long pause, "he never done nothin' to me!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Not So Smart

"I hear that you have a very clever daddy who understands sixteen languages," said the teacher.

"Must be a mistake, miss," replied Cissie. "When I took home my school report, he said, 'What is the meaning of this?'"—*El Paso World News.*

Hoarding

The city-dweller was reading a newspaper when he was heard to exclaim, "Even the cows are doing it now!"

"Doing what?" inquired his wife.

"Hoarding," he replied. "Right here in the headlines it says, 'Light native cow hides 7c.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Today's Limerick

When questioned pronouncing "oblique"
A chap said, "Permit me to spique:
Pronounce it 'oblique'
If that's what you lique.—
An onion's as good as a lique."

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Clerk's Discretion

Question: (a) Is it legal to omit the names of movers and seconders from the minutes, if done by general consent? (b) Should the Clerk inform anyone of contents of mail addressed to the Board before the Board as a whole is presented with it?

Answer: (a) Yes.

(b) The Clerk should exercise proper discretion; but there may be times when the interest of the Board might require the Clerk to inform other members. For example, it would be advisable to inform the chairman, if the correspondence was of such nature as to make a special meeting necessary.

Guess Again Answers (11)

1. No. "Either" is the subject; therefore the first word should be "has" (singular).
2. No. It is sounded *zy*.
3. No. The Yukon is longest (2300 miles).
4. No. Belgium has 11,780 square miles, and Massachusetts has 8266 square miles.
5. No. They are synonyms.
6. No. To the left.
7. Yes.
8. No. Herodotus (484-425 B. C.) was a historian of ancient Greece. It was Marco Polo (1254-1323 A. D.), a Venetian traveler, who made the famous trip to the Court of Kublai Khan.
9. Yes. All are misspelled. They should be: abscess, frieze, embarrass, accommodate.
10. No. In Minnesota.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by
CORALYN D. BERTLE

No. 41

E. Period of the Kings from Saul to the Captivities (Continued).

3. The Divided Monarchies to the Assyrian Captivity of the Samaritan (10 Tribes) Kingdom

Contemporary kings and prophets of Israel and Judah:

Kings of Israel	Prophets of Israel	Kings of Judah	Prophets of Judah
1. Jeroboam (22 yr.) I Ki. 14:20	Ahijah I Ki. 11:29-39; 14:1-16	1. Rehoboam (17 yrs.) I Ki. 14:21	Shemaiah I Ki. 12:22-24 II Chr. 11:2-4; 12:5-7
2. Nadab (2 yrs.) I Ki. 15:25		2. Abijah (3 yrs.) I Ki. 14:1-2 II Chr. 13:1-2	
3. Baasha (24 yrs.) I Ki. 15:33	Hanani I Ki. 16: 1, 7	3. Asa (41 yrs.) I Ki. 15:10 II Chr. 16:13-14	Azariah II Chr. 15:1-7
4. Elah (2 yrs.) I Ki. 16:6, 8			
5. Zimri (7 dys.) I Ki. 16:23			
6. Omri (12 yrs.) I Ki. 16:23			
7. Ahab (22 yrs.) I Ki. 16:29	Elijah I Ki. chs. 17-21 II Ki. chs. 1-2 II Chr. 21:12-15 Jehu, son of Hanani I Ki. 16:1, 7, 12	4. Jehoshaphat (25 yrs.) I Ki. 22:42	
8. Ahaziah (2 yrs.) I Ki. 22:40, 51		5. Jehoram (8 yrs.) II Ki. 8:17; II Chr. 21:5	
9. Jehoram II (12 yrs.) II Ki. 1:17; 3:1	Elisha II Ki. chs. 2-9; 13: 14-2	6. Ahaziah (1 yr.) II Ki. 8:25-26; II Chr. 22:2	
		7. Athaliah (6 yrs.) II Ki. 11:1-3; II Chr. 22:10-12	
10. Jehu (28 yrs.) II Ki. 9:13; 10:36		8. Joash (40 yrs.) II Ki. 12:1 II Chr. 24:1	Joel (830-810 B. C.)
11. Jehoahas (17 yrs.) II Ki. 10:35; 13:1		9. Amaziah (29 yrs.) II Ki. 14:2 II Chr. 25:1	
12. Jehoash (16 yrs.) II Ki. 13:10			
13. Jeroboam II (41 yrs.) II Ki. 14:23	Amos (about 760 B. C.)	10. Uzziah (also called Azariah) (52 yrs.) II Ki. 15:2 II Chr. 26	Isaiah (from the reign of Uzziah to the reign of Manasseh about 740-695 B. C.)
14. Zechariah (6 mos.) II Ki. 14:29; 15:8	Hosea (about 750 B. C.)		
15. Shallum (1 mo.) II. Ki. 15:13, 17			
16. Menahem (10 yrs.) II Ki. 15:14-17			
17. Pekahiah (2 yrs.) II Ki. 15:23			
18. Pekah (20 yrs.) II Ki. 15:27			
19. Hoshea (9 yrs.) II Ki. 15:30; 17:1			
End of the Kingdom of Israel, after it had subsisted 254 years.			
		11. Jotham (16 yrs.) II Ki. 15:32-33; II Chr. 27	Micah (about 735-700 B. C.) (from the reign of Jotham to that of Hezekiah)
		12. Ahaz (16 yrs.) II Ki. 16:1-2; II Chr. 28:1	
		13. Hezekiah (29 yrs.) II Ki. 18:1-8; II Chr. 29:1	
		14. Manasseh (55 yrs.) II Ki. 21:1-9; II Chr. 33:1-4	
		15. Amon (2 yrs.) II Ki. 21:18-20; II Chr. 33:21	Nahum (about 640 B. C.)
		16. Josiah (31 yrs.) II Ki. 22:1-2; II Chr. 34:1	Zephaniah (about 630 B. C.)
		17. Jehoahaz (3 mos.) II Ki. 23:31; II Chr. 36:2	Jeremiah (about 628-585)
		18. Jehoiakim (11 yrs.) II Ki. 23:36; II Chr. 36:5	Habakkuk during reign of Jehoiakim (about 609-600)
		19. Jehoiachin (3 mos.) II Ki. 28:8; II Chr. 36:9	
		20. Zedekiah (11 yrs.) II Ki. 24:18; II Chr. 36:11	

This ends the kingdom of Judah, after it had subsisted 468 years from the beginning of the reign of David, and 388 years from the separation of Judah and the ten tribes.

Brevities

El Paso World News: Mussolini insists it isn't actually a war, but we have looked carefully and don't see Cecil de Mille in the vicinity with a megaphone.

Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye Gazette: One of the tragedies of stage life is that juvenile actors grow up. A talented boy actor recently had to quit at the age of fifty.

Rochester Times-Union: Stylist declares little men should never wear loud neckties. We feel safe in spreading this now that Christmas has receded into the past.

New Orleans States: A mockingbird has been discovered which can change its tune eighty-seven times in seven minutes. There's a mark for some of our politicians to shoot at.

Humorist: "What happens to old gramophone needles?" asks a writer. Our neighbor uses his to play old records on his old gramophone at any old hour of the day or night.

Greenboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Little Bo-peep lost her sheep, and it's understood the Government is going to pay her for not finding them.

New Yorker: Governor Landon's boom is not doing so well lately. Specialists do not know whether it is suffering from the Hearst endorsement or from the phrase "the Kansas Coolidge."

Portland Oregonian: We want to be here 20 years hence, to see what happens if someone tries to marry a Dionne without permission of the copyright owner.

-And One From America

To Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. F. E. Uhl, Leonia, N. J.
OH, HE SAILS THROUGH THE AIR

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Crystallized Fruit

DURING the summer I crystallized some fruit from our own orchard; and when the time came to pack it for sale, I decided to sell some of it in hand-made containers of dry pine needles sewn together with raffia. I made these in half pound, one and two-pound sizes. Filled with assorted fruits and covered with cellophane, these sold at $1 a pound, making a nice profit.

Next year's operation will have to be on a much larger scale, as I could have sold twice the amount I had. The container is novel and the fruit is tasty. Mrs. B. C.

Daily Anecdote

Patience

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IBSEN, the great Norwegian novelist, always so bold and outspoken on his theories on matrimony, lost his accustomed poise when it came time for himself to propose. He solved the problem in a simple manner. He placed his proposal in writing and arranged a time to call for his answer. If, he concluded, when he called, the object of his affections was "at home," it could be construed as a favorable answer.

When he called he was shown into the best room and asked to wait. This puzzled him no little; but after waiting two hours he lost heart and made for the door.

A peal of laughter rang through the room and, as he stopped in his tracks, the voice of the future Mrs. Ibsen settled the matter: "I just wanted to see how long a lover's patience would last."

Guess Again

11

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "Have either of you a pencil which you would be willing to lend to the man whom I mentioned?" Is the foregoing sentence grammatical? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the first syllable of "xylophone" sounded *zill*? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is the Columbia the longest westward-flowing river in North America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is Massachusetts larger in area than Belgium? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are "inordinate" and "excessive" antonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. If you were looking for the book of II Thessalonians, and you opened your Bible to II Timothy, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Was "Christian" the hero of "The Pilgrim's Progress"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Was it Herodotus who presented himself at the Court of Kublai Khan, in China? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Are more than two of the following words misspelled: abcess, freize, embarass, accomodate? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is the most northerly point in the United States in Maine? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Adjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

JUST before going away on a cycling holiday, a boy went to a store and bought a picnic set, comprising a sandwich case and a thermos flask in a case.

When his mother saw it, she noticed that the box was dented, the flask was damaged, and the case was frayed at the edge. The boy said he had not noticed it, but declared he would have to make the best of it, especially as there was no time to change it. The set was duly filled and used during the journey.

Meanwhile, the mother went back to the store and admonished the salesman for selling an imperfect article to her young son, pointing out that shoppers of the boy's age did not carefully inspect the goods. The manager of the store heard about the matter, and immediately offered to replace the set purchased with a new one, despite the fact that the boy was using it—for the woman had explained the circumstances. "Please let him use the set while he is away, and we will replace it at once when he returns," he told the woman.

On the lad's return from the holidays, two weeks later, the woman took back the set, and was greeted by the manager, who said that a new set should be given. He ended his order by saying: "We are deeply grateful, Madam, that you have given us the opportunity of adjusting this matter. Had you remained dissatisfied, we might have lost your custom entirely."

Such a willingness to adjust the purchase has made the woman a regular customer at that particular shop.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

A quoted question within a question (E. L. B.)—The correspondent expresses interest in the dissertation on quotation marks which appeared in this department on Dec. 20, 1935, and requests some further information. He cites the following two sentences from the examples given:

(1) She said, "Did you call my child a 'red-head'?"

(2) She asked, "Where can I buy 'Little Women'?"

and asks: "If the first sentence had begun with 'Did she say,' instead of 'She said,' what would have been the correct punctuation? And in the second, what would have been the correct punctuation if the sentence had begun with 'Did she ask,' instead of 'She asked'?"

Sentences such as the inquirer would create would be nothing short of monstrosities, because they could—and should—be recast into simple English. For example:

(1) Did she ask if you called her child a "red-head"?

(2) Did she ask where she could buy "Little Women"?

But this may appear to be begging the inquirer's question. If one must perpetrate such sentences upon the public, one must punctuate them properly—to the last jot and tittle. For example:

(1) Did she say, "Did you call my child a 'red-head'?"?

(1a) "Did she say, 'Did you call my child a "red-head"?'?"

(2) Did she ask, "Where can I buy 'Little Women'?"?

(2a) "Did she ask, 'Where can I buy "Little Women"?'?"

While we are toying with monstrosities, let us note what might happen if question marks and exclamation marks were both involved in the same sentence:

(3) Did he shout, "Help!"?

(3a) "Did he shout, 'Help!'?"

(4) How absurd to ask, "Are you alive?"!

(4a) "How absurd to ask, 'Are you alive?'!"

No writer of repute would dare inflict these pedantic flourishes on his public. He would spare his readers unnecessary bewilderment by recasting to:

(3) Did he shout for help?

(3a) "Did he shout for help?"

(4) How absurd to ask if you were alive!

(4a) "How absurd to ask if you were alive!"

We thank E. L. B. for raising the hypothetical question, for it gives us an opportunity to repeat a statement from Fowler's "King's English":

> The right substitute for correct ugliness is not incorrect prettiness, but correct prettiness.

In other words, rewrite punctuation monstrosities into simple form, and your readers will rise up and call you blessed.

Joy

GOOD and bad and right and wrong,
Wave the silly words away:
This is wisdom to be strong,
This is virtue to be gay:
Let us sing and dance until
We shall know the final art,
How to banish good and ill
With the laughter of the heart.
—*James Stephens.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There's Something in That*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Slow Going for Dogs*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss put some long sticks on his feet and I said to myself - "My goodness--How does he expect to get anywhere with those clumsy things on his feet?"
Well, sir, it didn't take him long to show me —
Nor was it long before I was wishing —
That I had something of the sort on my paws —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Back to the Farm Problem

A FAMILIAR adage asserts the uselessness of making lachrymose lamentations over spilled milk. In the case of the Supreme Court's sweeping overturn of the entire Agricultural Adjustment Administration it is now equally beside the point to argue whether it was milk or cream or merely water that has been thus summarily thrown out. The question is whether any effort shall be made to replace it and if so with what.

Obviously the court's decision does not solve the farm problem in the United States—nor pretend to. It holds simply that the most ambitious effort yet made to solve it has been unconstitutional in method. Apart from the possibility of a constitutional amendment, the question is whether any other effective method is possible or whether any governmental action after all is necessary. The highest judicial tribunal has in effect remanded the question to the court of public opinion.

Theoretically it might be decided, for the present at least, that nothing need be done. Agriculture has been carried over the gulf even before the court could speak, and now the gradually rising buying power of the cities may adequately support rural prices for a while. So things might conceivably rock along until more crop years had built up another bulging surplus and farm distress.

But there does not seem much inclination to let things take this course without resistance. Spokesmen of the Democratic majority in Congress declare the current session must enact some substitute legislation to aid the farmer. Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination have searched eagerly for an alternative way of giving the farmer the help the AAA has given him. Such an industrialist as the president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was quoted scarcely an hour before the court convened as saying that some "more reasonable" farm relief program is necessary.

This necessity is clearly evident so long as the basic conditions exist which gave rise to the farm problem; and almost nothing has been done as yet to alter them. One of these conditions is an unbalanced economy, with tariff-protected industry on one side and unprotected, even unprotectable, agriculture on the other. The farmer has been admonished to reduce his costs in order to be able to sell at a price that will hold his share of world markets. But how can he do so when part of those costs consists of an artificial price subsidy he must pay to American manufacturers for implements, clothing and so forth?

So long as tariff policy continues doing something *to* agriculture, Congress will necessarily be importuned to do something *for* agriculture. And for good or ill, many thousand farmers now have come to feel a vested interest in crop control benefits just as certain manufacturers feel a vested interest in tariffs.

From the viewpoint of a layman it would appear that very few courses now lie open for farm aid. The court's strictures preclude invoking a sales tax to pay benefits. The equalization fee would appear similarly ruled out. A system of federal aid to states to induce them to impose crop control has been suggested but seems little likely to succeed.

There remain, then, the export debenture plan and a possible redoubling of efforts to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with countries that might absorb American farm products. The debenture which would be given as a bonus to agricultural exporters and then used by importers in payment of part of their duties would be only a thinly sugar-coated export bounty, and as such would arouse other nations to close their markets still more tightly with quotas and anti-dumping laws.

The effort to obtain reciprocal trade agreements is based on the proposition that in order to sell farm products abroad the United States must reduce tariffs and buy. If a market for surpluses is to be sought abroad, trade agreements offer the way. But this seems too difficult politically to provide a full or immediate solution.

Suppose, then, we accept for purposes of discussion the argument that the United States should be self-contained, that American farmers should produce all the things America uses. Your supposedly hard-headed practicalist would be as visionary as the most starry-eyed braintruster if he did not recognize that this would take years of experimentation, adjustment, education, changes of lifelong habit, shifts of population and reorganization of markets. During all this time the farmers affected would have to be supported or at least aided.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act was primarily an attempt to recast agriculture within the mold of the domestic market. If America still wishes to pursue that course, it must face frankly the necessity of some kind of expensive and troublesome subsidies to agriculture either within present constitutional boundaries as properly marked by the Supreme Court, or with the aid of a constitutional amendment. If, on the other hand, the nation wishes to look outward, produce abundantly and seek a fundamental solution, it must face equally frankly the necessity of tariff reductions that will re-establish parity between agriculture and industry In the still valid words of Secretary Wallace, "America must choose."

The Morgan Statement

HOW many steps from trading on war to fighting in it? One of the steps taken by the United States between 1914 and 1917 was to lend great quantities of money so that the allies could buy war supplies in American markets. A Senate investigating committee is about to examine the history of this financing, and the House of Morgan, whose part in it was outstanding, has issued a statement which the Monitor prints today.

This "preview" appears to have been prompted by belief of the Morgan firm that the Senate committee might conduct its inquiry in such a way as merely to make more credible a theory already held by some people. This theory is that a group of financiers took the United States into the World War to protect their investments. The investigators probably will, and certainly should, conduct the inquiry on a broader and deeper basis than this. And if they avoid sensationalism they will do not only the financiers but the public a service.

The Morgan statement is interesting for the questions it raises as well as for the answers it offers to questions which have already been asked by many people. For instance, it denies that any need existed to urge the United States Government into the war to "make the loans good." It says, "The loans were always good." Yet would the loans have remained good if the allies had lost the war and suffered anything like the indemnities which were placed on Germany? It says that only 400,000 investors had an interest in the loans, but fails to observe that the loans made possible a war trade that involved the economy of the entire nation.

The Morgan statement concludes:

> After all, the record of those successive submarine outrages upon American ships, with repeated loss of American lives, of President Wilson's infinitely patient protests to Germany, and of Germany's disregard of her pledges to our Government, reveal a primary cause, both fundamental and immediate, that finally drove America into war.

This ignores a fact that has been too often ignored by those who attempt to defend America's part in financing the biggest slaughter in history. It is this, as the Monitor has put it before:

> Without the loans, the trade would have stopped. Without the trade, the United States would have had no reason to demand rights which Germany could not—in a life and death struggle—grant. Without commercial and financial activities leading to disputes with the warring powers, the United States would have had no reason to surrender its neutrality.

Calles Returns

WHEN Plutarco Elias Calles left Mexico last summer after he had crossed verbal swords with President Cardenas, and lost, he increased his personal and public stature by a gesture unique in Latin-American politics. He showed sportsmanship, bowed himself off the stage and left the country in peace.

His return has upset the calculations and expectations of all those who thought that his withdrawal from Mexican politics was sincere and permanent. It was not merely his return alone which has disturbed Mexico and its rulers. He came back in the company of Luis Morones whose role in recent revolutionary history has not been of the most savory sort.

Though it is probable that President Cardenas will continue to dominate the situation, the return of Calles has greatly complicated his problems and made less certain his realization of the Six-Year Plan to which he is sincerely committed and to which Calles now seems opposed.

What Children Read

OXFORD is traditionally the home of lost causes. May there not therefore be a hidden significance in the circumstance that an exhibition of children's books has just been opened in that famous city? Books will, of course, continue to be read by children until the end of time. But is it not possible that that particular class of literature known as children's books may, in its old-fashioned form, be on the point of ceasing to exist?

It is notable, indeed, how few of the works on view at the exhibition have any current sale. "The History of Little Goody Two Shoes" (1766), for example, is no longer a best seller; while the number of children who clap their hands for joy when a kind friend gives them Maria Edgeworth's "Moral Tales for Young People" (1806) is comparatively small.

Yet there are books more than two centuries old which children still enjoy. Oddly enough they are not specifically children's books. They are rather works like "Gulliver's Travels," "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Pilgrim's Progress." The lesson of this is perhaps obvious. It does not do to underrate the intelligence of any class of the community, and children quickly discard what is palpably written down to them, like the old-fashioned type of juvenile story book. Hence the triumph of Swift, Defoe and Bunyan. Modern writers are learning this lesson, and great advances may be noted in books, like those of Milne and Grahame, which are primarily intended for children today.

Gardens Without Tears

Book News of the Day

WINTER is the time for planning the flower garden. Certainly it is the time for reading so pleasantly written and informative a book as FLOWER GARDEN PRIMER, by Julia H. Cummins (New York: Macmillan. $3).

Mrs. Cummins describes her book as a guide to "gardening without tears." That is to say, it is intended to preclude the disappointments that beginners often meet and to make simpler many of the more exacting processes of raising flowers. In addition to this, it is a fairly concise manual of garden knowledge, and covers the field sufficiently for those who are going into gardening in a not too elaborate fashion.

For example, the author begins where most amateur gardeners begin, with a bit of ground and a desire to have something bloom upon it. She puts her readers at the job of setting out some of the more accommodating annuals that can be bought as seedlings. She gives combinations for nine different borders of annuals, so easy and so charming that you will want to try every one of them.

What we plan by the winter fireside, with a good garden book and a seed catalogue in hand, often has small relation to the results we get in the summer, but it will not be the fault of Mrs. Cummins if that happens, for her book is thoroughly practical. She tells exactly how to prepare the soil—with a wise recommendation to get a strong and knowledgeable man or boy to do the preliminary work—and just what kinds and amounts of fertilizer should be used for different kinds of soil. Her advice regarding the treatment of bugs and fungi, winter protection and pruning answers some of the constantly recurring questions of the nonprofessional dirt gardener. Directions for making a compost heap would, if followed, save the gardener more than the price of the book.

The more fascinating chapters and the bulk of the book, however, tell about the denizens of the garden, with lists of perennials and indispensable biennials, and month by month tables of flowers that will furnish a succession of bloom. There are three chapters on the popular subject of rock gardens with excellent plant lists, two chapters on irises, and a chapter each for peonies, roses, lilies, gladioli and spring bulbs.

Anyone who has labored valiantly to find plants that will bloom in the shade will value the chapter which catalogues perennials that flourish without full benefit of the sun. Grateful, indeed, ought the owner of a tree-shadowed garden to be for knowledge of Bleeding Hearts, Coral Bell, Bee Balm, Sweet Rocket, Columbines, Sweet William and Virginia Bluebells, to mention only a few of the more common flowers that thrive in partial shade. As for full shade, Mrs. Cummins says that a garden of wild flowers is the safest solution. W. K. R.

The Court Speaks

Gypsies in Russia

ON TWO consecutive days in the city of Kiev not long ago, I saw the Raggle-Taggle Gypsies. On the first day I saw them in the theater, making a formal pattern out of their tatters, a queer stylized rhythm out of their heartbreak. The next day I saw them out in the country, squatting by their fires under the lee of an oak wood.

In the theater they were so marvelous in all they did, their singing, their music, their acting, their dancing, that they transported me into that state of serenity whither, a few times in a lifetime, great art exalts you.

The performance of those gypsies in Kiev I rank among the three or four supreme theatrical experiences in my lifetime, beside Grasso's Sicilians, the Exl-Buhne of Innsbruck, the Hebrew Habima Players. There were gypsy girls in that company who danced with the fire of La Argentina and the swanlike grace of Karsavina. Among the youths there were a Nijinsky and a Massine for the asking. The singing and the playing existed in so queer an ether of quarter tones and heart-plucking discords that it was a new adventure in the realm of sweet sound.

There was not one of those players who had not been, quite literally, a raggle-taggle gypsy in boyhood or girlhood. Their play had been written by a gypsy dramatist, an early work in a growing corpus of gypsy drama. The music had been elaborated by a gypsy maestro out of folk melodies that went back to Egypt.

Of course, it was all part and parcel of the new Russian ideology, (to use the word which no good Communist fails to use twice every three minutes).

In the case of the gypsy drama, the tribal form and the proletarian content refuse to hit it off together. So that a Communist speech or two, character or two, episode or two, are dabbed onto the general structure with startling and quite comic effects.

* * *

The show concludes with an orgy of song and dance. We stamp our feet. We clap our hands. We, too, are raggle-taggle gypsies.

But it was not like that, it was not at all like that, when I went out next day to a place where the gypsies were gathered together round twig fires, in the shadow of their high archaic caravans.

Those twig fires were not manufactured out of colored ribbons fluttering in an electric draft over revolving globes. Those caravans were not painted canvas stretched over frames of lath.

I arrived at the encampment in one of those large automobiles with which the Intourist Bureau points the capitalist moral and adorns the Communist tale. The car stopped. Immediately we were surrounded by a swarm of children more poverty-marked than I have seen outside the slums of Aden. Their mothers formed a second line of offense. They came screeching up to us, clawed for the palms of our hands and demanded "Silver, silver!"

They had not eaten a meal for days, for weeks. And had not the Government lately declared that petty pilfering was a crime punishable with death? What else was left them to eat but roots and berries?

So they complained to us, squealing and scuffling like gulls.

* * *

And at that moment a gypsy youth and a woman came forward from the smaller encampment a little distance away. They uttered a few sharp words, and the others withdrew, chattering and snarling. Then they asked our pardon in the name of Romany, in a manner as courtly as any Castilian grandee. Those others, they said, were but *canaille*, common gypsies, from the Volga and the Danube. "We ourselves were born on the Danube. But we are Austrians."

They told us how they asked to get back into the West, but the Soviet, who did not want them, would not let them go. And if the Soviet would let them go, the West would have them at no price at all.

"But can't you go as workers into a factory?" I asked. "Last night in the gypsy play . . ."

"We could not stand it. We must be free, we are artists."

And artists, indeed, they were. They took us along to a small inn where, for their meals, he fiddled and she sang. Their audience night by night was a handful of Muzhiks and Red soldiers. The presence of the Western foreigners that night may have put a fire into the fiddling and the singing which was not always there. But I am certain I have never heard music so sweet, so sad, so consummate. L. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

"Mine Ease at Mine Inn"

By Frank L. Perrin

THE observations made recently by the manager of perhaps the most ambitious "hotel chain" in the United States, and perhaps in the world, served only to remind me of something that in recent years has interested me greatly. I am not concerned overmuch with the problems of the managing head of a syndicate which owns, or operates, a dozen or a score of first-class hotels in as many cities separated by half the distance across the country. My interest lies chiefly in the atmosphere of the individual hotels and in the service rendered by the personnel employed. Recently, in a journey which covered sections of the West and South, I was surprised to discover how frequently I was housed in these "syndicated" hostelries, and how frequently in these hotels I would find myself using towels and stationery bearing the label or imprint of a hotel in some distant city or state.

It is confusing enough at best, as those who travel by short stages can testify, to wake up each morning in a strange hotel in some remote city or town. Yesterday we were in Waukesha, perhaps, and today we are supposed to be in Waupaca, or Wichita, or Wahpeton. But the bathroom linens trouble us. One towel may bear the mark of a hotel or town quite unfamiliar and remote, while another is marked with the name of a hotel we left a week before. But the enigma is not a serious one, because it has been discovered that the association or chain makes for efficiency and, in a degree at least, for standardization.

* * *

That thought is comforting and measurably reassuring to one who, in years past, was the occasional guest of the hotels of the Middle West and South. In those earlier days, even in some of the larger cities, the special qualifications of the hosts or landlords were those most frequently and fluently displayed in the barroom connected with the lobby or main office. The women members of mine host's family were responsible for all other departments, the dining room, kitchen and sleeping quarters. It was they who set the standard for the whole house, and it was they who made a more or less hazardous venture profitable or unprofitable.

In the estimation of the none too critical or particular guest the standard of the commercial hotels in the United States until recent years was far below what it should have been considering the rates charged. Frequently there was a willingness to supply adequate and satisfactory service, but a lack of knowledge or training, or a proper appreciation of the ways of rendering that service. Now this shortcoming has been met, especially in those hotels which employ trained executives and experienced men and women in the service departments.

And I appreciate, too, the receipt, at the beginning of each year, of those guest cards, or "identifications," which establish a friendly credit basis at all the hotels of a chain. A fellow far from home feels a warmer welcome in a strange hotel where he believes he could, if necessary, pay his bill by check or even send a telegram without paying in advance.

* * *

A few years ago, in the so-called prohibition era in the United States, the hotels sought to explain or justify a considerable advance in their rates, both for rooms and meals, by pointing to what they said was the heavy loss of revenues previously received from the barrooms. With the return of the barroom there has been, so far as I can discover, no perpendicular reduction in rates to the old standard. It may be that the profits anticipated from the return of the hotel barroom have not materialized. It is my impression that the traveling guest whose expense budget permits him to patronize the better hotels is not a frequenter of saloons and bars. The kind of business which is profitable to all concerned is not business transacted in drinking places or by those who go about under the influence of liquor. The modern hotel proprietor or manager knows this, and caters to those who appreciate and are willing to pay for acceptable and generous service.

Recently, in a southern city, I visited a hotel where I had been a guest many times in recent years. It was built and formerly owned—as it still may be owned—by a wealthy St. Louis syndicate. For years it was operated by home or local management. Now it is a link in a chain with headquarters in New York. My impression is that the cold hand of the ambidextrous efficiency expert has destroyed, in this instance, much that once contributed to the comfort and hominess of this particular house. Machine-made hospitality, in the hotel, in the office, or in the home, seems to lack something which we look for and appreciate, and which we always miss where it is lacking.

The Wide Horizon

Where France Meets England

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

LES ANDELYS, FRANCE

IN BUSY, political Paris, nothing seems farther away than the peace of the English countryside—and nothing is more traditionally peaceful than English countryside. In the noise and rush of the French capital—less noisy and less turbulent these days, but still far from quiet—the differences that separate France and England are so accentuated as to make one almost despair of achieving any real understanding between them, of obtaining that close and lasting Franco-British entente which is, in the opinion of most enlightened Frenchmen, the best hope for permanent European peace.

But here in Les Andelys, on the other hand, England seems very near. Gentle Norman hills roll down to the silver Seine, like woolly sheep wandered down to drink in some Cotswold stream. These soft fields, with their vague shapes and hedge borders, bear no relation to the sharp geometric cubism that shrieks "France!" to the air traveler flying from London to Paris. Friendly paths cross unfenced pastures and tree-lined lanes lure one to walk on and on through orchard-decked countryside where peace lies as deeply as in England.

* * *

The geologists, I am told, have an explanation for this phenomenal bit of English France. Normandy, they say, is part of the same rock strata as the southern counties of Kent and Sussex and Surrey.

This may be so. It cannot be denied that those white cliffs which frame the distant curve of green and silver Seine look suspiciously like the chalk cliffs of Dover. But personally, I prefer my own explanation, which is that Normandy is the symbol that there is common ground where France and England meet.

Towering above me on the hill that commands all the country round about—the rolling pastures, the glittering ribbon of the River Seine, the flat fields and woolly woods—is the embodiment in stone of this symbol: the gleaming white ruins of Richard Coeur de Lion's castle. Here, when Normandy was England, he built this magnificent chateau-fort to defend British Normandy against the French, toward the end of the twelfth century; Richard Coeur de Lion — an English King with a French nickname that has survived centuries of hostile history and remained a legend dear to France as to England!

Seven centuries ago, Les Andelys was, it is true, not so much a common ground as a battle ground for France and England. Today, despite certain signs of hostility to Britain arising out of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, an Anglo-French conflict is inconceivable, and Franco-British friendship is a primal point of French foreign policy. Yet it has been pointed out recently that in the "Grand Larousse"—French equivalent of the Encyclopedia Britannica—which appeared no longer ago than 1880, Britain is named as "France's eternal enemy" in no less than seven authoritative articles!

* * *

If such progress has been made in the last half century, then there is certainly no need to despair over occasional Franco-British misunderstandings. It would be idle to deny that there are certain fundamental differences between the Anglo-Saxon and French characters. There must be an effort to understand these differences, not to ignore them. England's ideal of justice as an absolute moral law which should eventually govern nations as well as individuals—an ideal of strict adherence to Principle which persists in the nation even if it occasionally falls short of achievement in individual cases—must be patiently explained to Latin France. France's "logic"—ever engaged in a quixotic search for formulae capable of conciliating legalistic theories and a keen appreciation of "realistic" facts—as well as France's deep-rooted fears of foreign invasion, must be repeatedly recalled to Anglo-Saxon America and Britain.

Undoubtedly, a mutual effort is imperative if France and England are to reach real and lasting understanding. But here under the shade of Richard Coeur de Lion's castle, looking down at the lazy Seine, patiently curving its way around obstacle after obstacle finally to reach the sea and bathe the near-by shores of England, this understanding does not seem so distant or difficult after all. And the quiet beauty of Les Andelys, like a tranquil counterpart, the English countryside, speaks confidently a promise of peace.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"River of No Return"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding your recent issue, Pacific edition, you carry an article re the National Geographic Society expedition down the Salmon River from Shoup, Idaho, to Lewiston, Idaho. This article is headed: "'River of no return' is forced to give up its title." This is an error. The expedition came down the river, as have many others, but they did not return up the river, therefore the Salmon still retains its title.

The scow which the expedition used was pulled out of the Snake River at Lewiston and now rests on the campus of the Lewiston State Normal School, together with an old stagecoach, a drinking fountain for horses, and a pair of old mill stones, old relics of the Northwest. TOM HARMER

Lewiston, Idaho.